THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Outrages in the South.

A Reply to Governor Stevenson.

A Singular Elopement Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WHY THE KU-KLUX ARE NOT TRIED.

Senator Stevenson Answered—Card from the United States District Attorney of Kentucky.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Colonel G. C. Wharton, United States District Attorney for Kentucky, will publish the following card, in the Louisville papers, to-morrow morning, in rep y to a portion of Senator Stevenson's speech in the Senate on the Ku-klux bill:—

To the Public:—In a recent debate in the Senate of the United States, between Senator Sherman and Senator Stevenson, I find the following paragraph in the speech of the latter named Senator:—

I have not done with this transaction yet. The Federal Court, the Federal officers, knew who the man was who attempted this outrage. He did not live there; his politics was not disclosed. Why did not the Federal authorities arrest him for an aggression upon a Federal agent? It was a crime. I made it the subject of a special message. I spoke as I speak now—I do not care who he was—in terms of the strongest condemnation; and I think all good men of every party agree with me. But why was he not brought to trial? It was an interference with a mail route; the Federal Courts have jurisdiction. Why was he not arrested? Why was he not indicted? Why was he not tried? Then, I presume, the world would know what his politics are. Now, let me tell my honorable friend that whenever that is disclosed he will find that the man was a Republican and not a Ku-klux (laughter), or, if he is a Ku-klux that the Republicans have as many Ku-kluxes as the Democrats.

These words were uttered in a debate touching the attack made in January last at North Benson, near Frankfort, upon W. H. Gibson, United States Mail Agent on the route between Louisville and Lexington, and in that debate Senator Stevenson endeavored to show that the attack was the act of one man unconnected with any organized band. The idea which his language conveys is that the offender has not been brought to trial because he was a Republican in politics.

As to the Federal Court, I have only to say that the Judge has no information, so far as I know, upon the subject of the outrage beyond what the newspapers contain. All that he can do he has done, viz., to call the attention of the grand jury to the violation of the law. Unless the grand juries are furnished with facts upon which to found our indictments, there can be no trial or prosecution, as Senator Stevenson well knows. In my sphere of official duty I have exhausted every effort to bring the offenders to justice.

No one has or will put me or any other Federal officer in possession of facts upon which to found an indictment. They, doubtless, fear the fate which recently befell a Mr. Lighter, a citizen of Shelby county, who, having divulged some of the acts of the Ku-klux, was, upon his return to his home, taken out in the night time by an organized band and hung, for no other reason than that he gave information to some of the State authorities about the Ku-klux.

As to the politics of the man referred to, and whom rumor designated as one of the offenders, I have no knowledge or information whatever, and never heard anything upon the subject until I saw in Senator Stevenson's speech the confident declaration that he was a Republican. It seems that the Senator is upon terms of familiar intercourse with some of the Ku-klux, or that he has means of information which I have not.

His chief anxiety seems to be to ascertain the politics of parties rather than to have the law vindicated and Ku-klux suppressed. As a law-abiding citizen he should have communicated the facts to me before indulging in reflections upon Federal officers who he well knew were more anxious and more determined, so far as they could be, to suppress Ku-klux and all disturbers of the peace than Senator Stevenson seemed to be when he was Governor of Kentucky.

While he was Governor of Kentucky murders and outrages were committed almost in sight of the Capitol, and the Senator who is so swift to charge others with dereliction of official duty was, in the midst of these troubles, as feeble and helpless as a babe; while Federal officers, within the knowledge of the Senator, were endeavoring, but without success, to obtain facts upon which to base a prosecution against the offenders, so far as the Federal Court had jurisdiction.

The attempt of Senator Stevenson to create the impression that there does not exist in Kentucky an organized band of lawless men, more powerful in some portions of the State than the civil authorities, will create surprise if not contempt with all candid people in this State, many of whom know, as I do, that the intimidation of the Ku-klux has in its effects even reached the Grand Jury of the Federal Court. If Senator Stevenson will exhaust the sources of information which he seems to have, and give me facts and names, he may confidently rely upon offenders being brought to justice without any inquiry as to politics.

The Senator has personal reasons to know that in the Federal courts prosecutors are not influenced by the politics of the offender or the alleged offender against the law. If the charges or intimations of the Senator are founded on fact, I am unworthy to hold my present position, and I demand that the Senator give his authority for the suggestion that the offender or any of them referred to have not been arrested, indicted, and tried because of a disposition of myself or other Federal officers to the discharge official duties from political or other considerations.

G. C. WHARTON,
U. S. District Attorney, Kentucky District.

EXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT.

An Old Man Elopes with His Son's Wife—Two of the Parties Philadelphians—How the Affair was Planned and Carried into Execution.

The Pittsburg *Evening Chronicle* of the 23d inst. has this remarkable story:—

Elopements are by no means unusual occurrences now-a-days, but one which occurred in Allegheny a few days since is so different in its character from the usual elopements that it can only be classed among the extraordinary.

It appears that some time since a young man, hailing from Philadelphia, settled in Allegheny City, and finally married a young woman who resided in one of the suburbs. The domestic relations of the couple seemed to be of the most pleasant character, and the husband, energetic and industrious as he was, seemed to be prospering. Some months since the father of the young man, who was possessed of considerable means, and a resident of Philadelphia, paid a visit to his son. He remained a short time and then returned to his home. Before leaving, however, he congratulated his son upon the excellent choice he had made in his matrimonial alliance, and expressed himself well pleased in every way with his daughter-in-law.

One evening last week the husband returned home and was very agreeably surprised to meet his father, who had arrived from Philadelphia during the afternoon. He extended a cordial welcome, and indulged in the idea that this second visit had been prompted solely by a desire on the part of the father to enjoy the pleasure which his home afforded. The father made no immediate effort to undeceive the son as to the real object of the visit, but the object was not long to remain concealed.

On Monday night, when the son came home, the wife in the most calm and deliberate manner stated that she had a few words to say to him. She commenced by assuring him that she had always found him to be a kind and true husband, and that she had not one complaint to make against him. She had discovered, however, that she did not love him as well as she might, and that she had concluded to leave him. In the same calm, imperturbable manner she informed him that she had discovered that she loved the father, and that she intended to go with him. The father, who was present, corroborated the statement. The father and wife did leave that night, despite the watchfulness of the husband. Before leaving, the couple visited the house of a sister of the wife, and took a friendly leave. The husband traced them to that place and thence to the depot, but could not ascertain whether they went East or West. He was so surprised at the suddenness of the affair, and the coolness and deliberation which characterized the plan, that he seems to have been unable to take any effective measures to prevent its success.

Since the departure, word has been sent East and West. It has also been ascertained that the father converted all his available property in Philadelphia into cash before leaving, and it is supposed he has with him upwards of ten thousand dollars in money. His wife and family in Philadelphia knew nothing of his operations until receiving word from the deserted husband, and then investigations made revealed the fact that he had disposed of the bulk of his property. He had still a sufficient amount left to keep the family from want. It would seem that the elopement was planned during the first visit, as circumstances have come to light which indicate that, if the husband had made any determined effort to frustrate the design, he would have been quieted effectually.

The extraordinary character of the affair, the strange infatuation of the old man, and the still more strange readiness of the wife to become a party to the double wrong, makes the case one of unusual interest.

THE PHILADELPHIA COLLECTORSHIP

The President and Mr. Forney.

A Washington despatch to the New York *World* of to-day says:—

The columns of the *World* have not been prolific of praise in this direction, nor is it proposed to find in what may be termed the sunset honors of this well-known editor and politician a reason for any reaction, but rather to improve it by a reference to the self-inflicted humiliation of the patron who has bestowed this distinction, and the implied triumph which he concedes to his enemies. Of his actual position in the matter—and this whether he accepts or rejects the bare boon which is offered him—Mr. Forney has just reason to be proud. He left Washington some months ago with as much bitterness in his heart as his eminently kind nature (a quality his enemies concede to him) admitted of; disgusted with the administration, angered with the President, and hardly disguising his intention, sooner or later, to raise the standard of revolt. His friends, and they were numerous, gave him a farewell banquet at which Senator Sumner attended and made an elaborate *impromptu* in honor of a departing friend and fellow-laborer. None of the military idlers who form the President's staff attended to say farewell to one who had helped the President so much, and for aught that appeared it was to them a matter of supreme indifference whether Mr. Forney stopped or went, or if he went, in what manner he departed. Then came the Sumner difficulty—as to which, to his own credit be it said, he did not for a moment hesitate, but spoke out boldly and indignantly, and in an article which attracted much attention, headed "Halt," almost commanded the Executive to stay his hand and reverse his policy, even to the extent of giving up the Baez-Babcock scheme, his darling Domingo. It was at once a warning and a gage of battle. It was the threatening blast of a trumpet. And it had its due effect. Just then it happened that the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, guardian of the mild commerce of that active port, resigned; being tempted to visit Russia, we are told, "as one of Mr. Curtin's special advisers, for the purpose of engaging in contracts there, being favored with the influence and recognition of the American Legation." The President at once hurries to Philadelphia. He always does when he is in trouble. There he took sweet counsel, his time being about equally divided between bankers and Bories, with a slight excursion to Saint Patrick's dinner and the Methodist meeting-house. What was tried and done, thought of, abandoned, or decided on in these conclaves I have no means of knowing. Fancy names were suggested—ornamental lawyers and amiable militia generals—but all the while in his tent moodily mused the Achilles of the press. He was resolute no longer to fight in Agamemnon's camp. At last Agamemnon came in person, and on his knees begged for succor. There is no resisting the personal solicitation of one's chief—whether a president or a king—and Mr. Forney is not, as I have said, made of the sternest stuff, and so he yields, and the quarrel is made up, with what success remains to be seen. There is one ugly precedent to which I almost hesitate to refer. About a century ago a leading English politician was tempted by the offer of high office to rat and abandon his friends and his resentments. He refused once and again, and every persuasive messenger went away disappointed. At last the king sought an interview, begged it as a personal favor, and the poor man, unable to resist the direct supplication, yielded and took the gift. He visited his friends to explain—as I imagine Mr. Forney will Messrs. Sumner and Wilson—and they refused to see him. He then went home, and, *absit omen*, cut his own throat. Nobody got any good from the arrangement, and the doomed administration went to pieces.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Percy Spear's Case.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning Judge Cadwalader called before him Percival B. Spear, who was convicted of forgery, and with the tenderness and gentleness of manner which are characteristics of this kind-hearted gentleman in his administration of criminal justice, sentenced him to an imprisonment of three years. The prisoner, who has always occupied the position of a gentleman, was calm, and said it was a much lighter sentence than he had expected.

The Martinsville Outrage.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The trial of the young men Thorn, Trimber, and Webb for the outrage upon Marietta Herschberger was resumed to-day. The young lady detailed the circumstances of her seizure by Thorn and her violation, and was positive in her identification of him and Trimber. Her testimony cannot of course be published in detail. A lady living in Martinsville was next examined and said she saw the young men seize the girl and Mr. Chew, and immediately gave information to watchmen in the oil works.

The case will not be concluded to-day.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

In the case of Dr. Lewis A. Hall, who was committed upon the charge of causing the death of Rose Kelly's child, Judge Ludlow this morning gave his decision, discharging him.

Judge Finletter sat to dispose of the usual Saturday miscellany.

Maggie Collins, who was some time ago convicted of keeping a disorderly house on Girard avenue, was called in this morning for sentence. She offered, in mitigation of punishment, that she had abated the nuisance, and was in very feeble health, but her evidence only went to show that she had transferred the establishment to another party, who was still conducting the objectional business, and her own daughter was living in the house. The proof of sickness was likewise indefinite. His Honor said he was not quite satisfied of the honesty of the transaction, and therefore continued the case for a week in order to have further proof on both sides.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Cotton firm; low middling, 14c. Flour firm and low grades active; Howard street superfine, $5·62½@6·12½; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $5·75@7·75; do. extra, $6·75@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·75@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25.; do. family, $7·25@8·50. Cloverseed nominally $7·25. Wheat dull and weak; choice white $2@2·05; fair to prime, $1·60@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·75@2; fair to good, $1·55@1·65; other grades nominally unchanged. Corn—white Southern, 84@85c.; yellow Southern steady at 81c. Oats dull. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce and held at 92c.

SECOND EDITION

THE PARIS REVOLUTION.

The Situation Unchanged.

The Rioters in Full Power.

Plottings of the Imperialists.

The Germans in France.

Withdrawals of Troops Stopped.

South American Advices.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Mayors' Address Seized by the Mob.

PARIS, March 24.—The insurgent committee yesterday seized the copies of an address to be issued by the Mayors of Paris, at the printing office of M. Dupont. The office has since been guarded by a battalion of the friends of order.

The Alarm Yesterday

in the vicinity of the Bank of France was caused by the seizure by the loyal National Guards of two cart-loads of breech-loaders, under the care of the agents of the insurgent committee. The official journal of the Central Committee asserts that numerous

Bonapartist and Orleanist Agents

are making attempts to bribe the committee, and says all persons rendering themselves liable to suspicion in this connection will be immediately arrested and delivered to the committee for trial.

Proclamation of the Insurgent Committee.

At one o'clock this afternoon the insurgent Central Committee issued a proclamation stating that Admiral Soisset has obtained from the Assembly and Government complete recognition of the municipal franchise and right of election of their own officers by the National Guard, including the commander-in-chief, as well as a modification of the projected maturity law favorable to lodgers.

The committee say they will maintain their post until they are confirmed therein or replaced by others, and will guard the execution of the laws.

Notwithstanding the efforts at conciliation,

The Situation is Unchanged

and a conflict is feared.

The official journal of the committee says it has

Decided Upon the Occupation

of all the mairies of the arrondissements, and dissentients will be tried upon arrest.

The Trial of Deputy Clemenceau

is ordered by the committee, as also that of certain dissentient journalists.

Menotti Garibaldi

was appointed commander-in-chief of the Insurgent Nationals.

The Cause of Order.

The journals supporting the Government demand the employment of force against the insurrectionists. A corps of mitrailleusists have rallied to the cause of order.

Attempt to Rob the Banks.

A battalion of francs-tireurs attempted to-day to seize the money in the Bank of Deposit in Rue de Lille, but met opposition and quickly retired. There was a similar occurrence at the Cour des Comptes. Several insurgent patrols were stopped by the orderly Nationals, but no fighting occurred.

The Montmartreists

and Garibaldians, with two guns, invaded Place de la Bourse at 5 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, and making a charge upon the guns in the hands of the loyal Nationals, demanded their surrender, but they met both refusal and a repulse.

PARIS, March 25.—The insurrectionary committee has entrusted

Military Powers

to Colonels Duval, Bruse, and Endes, who are promoted to be generals, and will act in concert until Menotti Garibaldi, who was unanimously chosen to the chief command, arrives in Paris.

The committee has received information that

Delegates from Marseilles,

Lyons, and Bordeaux, recently here, have returned home, and will quickly give the signal for a movement among the workingmen in those cities analogous to that in progress in Paris.

General Chautard

has been appointed commander of the artillery by the insurgent committee. The Montmartreists have increased their vigilance. They stop all railway trains bound to Versailles, and seize all the ammunition found in the cars.

The National Assembly

has received a communication from the Mayors of Paris, asking that before the horrors of civil war are inaugurated in Paris the Assembly enter into permanent communication with the Mayors, and give them full powers.

M. Favre has received two additional despatches from

The German Authorities,

declaring it to be the duty of the Versailles Government to conquer sedition.

The Withdrawal of the German Troops

from France is entirely stopped.

Additional and Cruel Exactions

are levied by them upon the people of the departments.

The Mayoralty Negotiation

has resulted in leaving the mairies in the hands of their actual occupants, on condition that the municipalities give their support to the communal elections and the election of the commandant of the National Guards.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 25—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92⅜ for money, and 92⅜ for account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 92½; of 1865, old, 91½; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 89. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie Railroad, 17¾; Illinois Central, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 35½.

LONDON, March 25—11·30 A. M.—Linseed Oil, £32.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—11·30 A. M.—New Corn, 34s.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—11·30 A. M.—Cotton hardening; upland, 7½d.; Orleans, 7⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

South American Advices—The Bogota Insurrection.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Advices from Panama to the 21st contain news from Bogota to the 1st instant. In Boyaca the Government troops defeated the forces of Sagomoso on the 10th of February, and peace was again restored. The State elections are to take place on the 12th. Congress is favorable to the erection of Panama into a federal district.

A number of

German Emigrants,

destined for Lower California, have arrived at Panama. Twenty-five of them abandoned the expedition and denounced the scheme as a swindle. The Germans in Panama are indignant, and will send a protest to New York.

Unusually heavy rains have fallen in Panama.

Chili and San Domingo.

VALPARAISO, March 3.—Chili opposes the annexation of Santo Domingo. The press urges the government to protest against the movement, as a first step towards the annexation of Spanish American.

M. Vieniusta seems to be a favorite candidate for the Presidency.

The Cattle Disease

is spreading. Business is improving, and breadstuffs are buoyant.

Bolivia has sent

A Plenipotentiary to Chili

to settle the boundary of the republic, and arrange a treaty of peace. Colonel Marnal Feyne is the plenipotentiary from Bolivia to the Peace Congress to be held in Washington.

The Honduras Railroad.

Minister Torbett has addressed a note to San Salvador in behalf of America and England, asking that country to except the Honduras Railroad from hostile operations during the war.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua

have ratified the treaty of commerce.

FROM THE WEST.

New Railroad Enterprise.

CLEVELAND, O., March 25.—A spirited meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad was held yesterday. Nine directors were elected, enough stock having been subscribed to authorize the organization. This new project bids fair to become a fixed fact. It opens up the great coal fields of Ohio, starting from Tuscarawas county, through Stark, Medina, and Cuyahoga counties, to Cleveland, about eighty miles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Defaulting United States Paymasters.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In the cases of Paymasters James S. Giraud, William G. Marcy, and Charles H. Lockwood, tried some time since by court-martial in Washington, for scandalous conduct in not settling their accounts, and for the embezzlement of the public moneys, the Secretary of the Navy has confirmed the sentence of dismissal from the navy rendered in each case, but he has not confirmed the sentences of fine and imprisonment, on the ground that these are of doubtful legality and incapable of proper execution under military authority, while in the civil courts, which have concurrent jurisdiction of the offenses, the authority is clear and the remedy perfect.

In the case of Paymaster Richard Washington, the court having found that he did appropriate army money to his own use, and having recommended him to clemency, the sentence is mitigated to suspension from rank, duty, and pay for the term of six months. This decision does not affect the liability of the securities to make good the Government losses, nor the prosecution of the offenders in the civil courts.

FROM NEW YORK.

Accident at Hell Gate.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Long Island Sound steamer Granite State, while coming through Hell Gate this morning, ran upon the rocks at Hallett's Point. The accident was caused by the breaking of the rudder chain. The passengers were all taken off, with their baggage, by the Harlem steamboat Sylvan Glen. The Granite State is badly damaged.

FROM THE STATE.

Burning of Oil Wells.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—The James oil well, No. 2, one of the largest flowing wells at Armstrong run, took fire early this morning and burned until 10 o'clock. The fire extended to the Meldren reserve well, consuming eleven tanks of six thousand barrels capacity. The Meldren well is flowing at the rate of two hundred barrels, and is still burning. The loss of oil cannot be estimated at present.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅛; do. 1864, do., 111⅛; do. 1865, do. 111⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅛; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 91⅜; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 94⅛; Erie, 20; Reading, 102½; Adams' Express, 73⅛; Michigan Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 100⅛; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113; Chicago and Rock Island, 114; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 57⅛.

DEATH OF AN OLD HERO.

The Last of the Gallant Sailors of the Battle of Lake Erie.

A few years since the city of Cleveland dedicated a handsome monument to the memory of Commodore Perry and the heroes of the battle of Lake Erie.

At that time there was a small band of those heroes gathered together to witness the imposing ceremonies of the occasion—less than twenty of them, if we remember correctly—and since that time one by one they have been called to rest from their labors, until this morning Dr. W. T. Taliaferro, of this city, the only one of that gallant company known to remain, met his last enemy, and succumbed to the fate of all.

Dr. Taliaferro was born at Newington, Orange county, Va., January 16, 1795. In the war of 1812, young Taliaferro, then only seventeen years of age, volunteered in the army then fighting against England. The regiment to which he belonged was stationed near Sandusky Bay, and it was while they were there that the conflict between the British and United States navies, which was afterwards made famous at the battle of Lake Erie, was imminent.

During the latter part of August of that year Commodore Perry issued a call for naval recruits from the army stationed near Sandusky, and of the regiment to which young Taliaferro belonged twenty-seven enlisted, himself being one of the number

He was one of the seamen on the vessel Somers, which came into the battle of Lake Erie as one of the reserves. It did good fighting, however, and a number of those on board were injured, and we believe one or two killed.

In 1813 he was honorably discharged from the service of the United States. In 1816 he removed to Philadelphia, where, under the pupilage of Professor Chapman and the lectures of one of the medical colleges of that city, he spent more than a year. He then practised medicine in Cincinnati until the year 1850, since which time he has lived in retirement.—*Cincinnati Times, March 23.*

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Insurrection.

Active Movements Inaugurated.

50,000 Troops Opposed to the Rioters.

End of the Rebellion at Hand.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Operations Against the Paris Insurgents.

PARIS, March 25—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*).—The loyal battalions of the National Guard occupy the market, Saint Honore, the Palais Royal, Rue Montmartre, Grand Hotel the Bourse, and the St. Lazare Railroad station. Admiral Soisset, who is in command of the National Guard, has ten thousand men, with a number of mitrailleuses and other guns.

He is empowered by the Government to offer the insurgents amnesty, and in case of refusal to attack the insurgents in force, and secure the Central Republican Committee.

The Population of Boulogne

are greatly excited over the events in the metropolis, and through public meetings express a desire to have the communistic revolutionists put down.

The authorities have consequently sent messengers to Versailles offering the Government the services of a large force, and officered by the best citizens of Boulogne, to march direct to Paris, and summarily end by force of arms the disgraceful disorders that there continue. The Government has accepted the offer, and probably within twenty-four hours fifty thousand men will be *en route* to Paris.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 25—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for money and 92⅜ for account. American securities quiet and steady; bonds of 1862, 92; 1865, old, 91½; 1867, 90¾; ten-forties, 89; Erie, 17¾; Illinois, 110½; Great Western buoyant, 37.

FRANKFORT, March 25.—Bonds, 93⅞ for old issue.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—2 P. M.—Beef, 112s. 6d.; Lard, 57s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Shellabarger's Bill.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mr. Shellabarger, chairman of the House select committee, with one or two other members, is engaged in preparing a bill to be submitted on Monday. It is understood that it will embody in the main the resolution which he submitted to the House some days ago. It is understood that General Butler and Mr. Dawes will support it. A majority of the Republican members of the committee are opposed at present to incorporating

General Amnesty.

The Democrats of the House have been informed by Democratic members of the committee of the purpose of the Republicans to bring in a bill giving the President the authority asked for, and at an informal conference to-day determined to oppose it at every stage.

The San Domingo Question.

President Grant to-day informed several of his Senatorial friends that he did not wish the Santo Domingo question discussed at the present session. All he desires is that the report of the commissioners may be sent to Congress. Senator Morton and other Senators will not, therefore reply to Sumner unless he makes some statements absolutely requiring an answer.

Senator Sumner

endeavored to get in his resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate of the cost of keeping vessels of war in Dominican waters, etc. Mr. Conkling objected. He will press his resolution next week.

Nothing has been heard from Europe since

The New Loan

was put on the market as to how subscriptions were being made. Secretary Boutwell is fearful that the unfortunate state of affairs in Paris will interfere with its successful negotiation. The European banks desired to take the entire two hundred millions when the loan was first put on the market. All that remains of the hundred millions not subscribed for after the 29th instant will be given to European bankers. This is the present intention of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Senate Proceedings.

After the Senate spent some time in considering the case of Blodgett, then resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

It is ascertained that the

Joint High Commission

is not likely to come to any agreement on the fishery question, on account of the attitude assumed by the Canadian authorities and other representatives. Sir John Macdonald, it appears, refuses to make the concessions asked by our Government concerning

The Alabama Claims.

It is understood that from present indications there is a very wide difference between the representatives of the two Governments as to the mode of settlement, and unless there are mutual concessions the whole business will end in nothing.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Recovery of Stolen Dry Goods.

BOSTON, March 25.—The goods recently stolen in transit to a Philadelphia steamer have been recovered. They were found at Old Colony depot, in cases neatly marked "J. Howard, New York city,"

Public Hall Burned.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 25.—The hall recently erected at the National Military Asylum for dramatic performances was destroyed by fire this morning. It cost $15,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A fire this morning damaged the manufactory of ladies, garments, A. Long, No. 29 Lispenard street. Loss $6000, fully insured.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mr. Rice presented the credentials of Mr. Powell Clayton as a Senator-elect from Arkansas, to succeed Mr. McDonald. Read and filed.

Mr. Clayton appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate the amount of expenditure incurred in the support and navigation of the several ships already reported to the Senate by the Secretary as employed on the coast of St. Domingo since the beginning of negotiations for the acquisition of part of that island, setting forth the expenditure on account of each ship and the sum total taken from the annual appropriations on account of all these ships.

Mr. Conkling moved to amend so as to show the additional expense, if any, over that which would have occurred had the vessels floated in the service elsewhere.

Mr Sumner had no objections to amendments, but every Senator knew that vessels had not been in places where they were needed. The Secretary himself had complained that he had not vessels at his command, and yet he had reported to the Senate that he had twelve vessels of war girdling the Dominican coast.

Mr. Conkling replied that his amendment was simply to make the information more explicit, and consequently less liable to misconstruction.

Mr. Cole suggested to add the words "how many vessels are usually in service in the West India squadron?"

Mr. Chandler was opposed to entering upon any business which would interfere with the speedy passage of some measure for the South, where, he said, thousands and tens of thousands were being scourged and murdered, and that the outrages were on the increase.

Mr. Casserly objected to Mr. Chandler's proceeding, unless it was understood that the subject was open for general debate. Unanimous consent being necessary for the present consideration of the resolution, it was laid aside upon an objection by Mr. Stewart, who desired to have the claims of Messrs. Blodgett and Goldthwaite to seats from Georgia and Alabama disposed of.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Revision of the Rules to inquire and report what further action is necessary to cut off irrelevant amendments to appropriation bills. Laid over.

The cases of Messrs. Blodgett and Goldthwaite were debated by Messrs. Stewart and Thurman until the expiration of the morning hour, and then laid over without action.

The points made by Mr. Thurman were to show the anomaly of treating both cases together, without regard to their individual merits, that while Mr. Goldthwaite was legally and properly chosen, the election of Mr. Blodgett was in direct and flagrant violation of the act of Congress requiring the election to be by the Legislature chosen next preceding the Senatorial vacancy.

At 1 o'clock the Deficiency Appropriation bill was proceeded with, the question being upon an amendment by Mr. Pomeroy, appropriating $350,000 for the construction of depot building at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton firmer; sales 2000 bales uplands at 15⅛c.; Orleans at 15⅝c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales 8000 barrels State at $6@7·15; Ohio at $6·70@7·40; Western at $6@7·75; Southern at $6·90@9. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn dull and heavy; sales 21,000 bushels new mixed Western at 84c. Oats dull; sales 13,000 bushels Ohio at 68@70c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, March 25, 1871.

There is an active and steady money market to-day both for business and speculative purposes, and rates show a slight upward tendency, except on strictly call loans. The banks the week immediately preceding April the first are rather more conservative than usual, owing to the hoarding of currency preparatory to the business settlements and dividend payments falling due at that period. There is no want, however, which may not be supplied at the banks on good securities. We quote on call at 5½@6½ per cent., and on choice business paper at 7@8 per cent.

Gold is quiet and very steady, with sales varying from 110¾ to 110⅞.

Government bonds are active and strong at a general advance.

Stocks were dull but steady; sales of City 6s at 101¼ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 51·31; Camden and Amboy sold at 116¼; Catawissa preferred at 41½; Minehill at 51½, and Philadelphia and Erie at 27.

Canal shares were moderately active; sales of Schuylkill preferred at 16½ and Lehigh at 35¼.

The balance of the list was quiet, but prices continue steady.

—The following banks have subscribed, through Jay Cooke & Co. to-day for the new five per cent. Government bonds:—

Downingtown National Bank	$87,500
First National Bank, Ballston Spa, N. Y.	75,000
	$162,500

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s 1 se....104	100 sh Reading R...51·31
$400 Pa 6s W L....103⅜	100 do.........51·31
$2500 City 6s, New.101¼	100 do.... s30. 51¼
$1000 Leh V 6s..... 96½	100 do.....b30.51·31
$10000 Am Gold......110⅞	300 sh Leh Na..s30. 36¼
20 sh Mech Bk..... 32¾	100 do.....s30. 36¼
44 sh Penna R..... 61⅝	50 do......... 36¼
22 do......... 61⅝	300 sh Cata Prf.2d. 41½
69 sh Lit Sch RR.. 44½	20 sh Cam & Am..116¼
5 sh N Cent R.....40½	100 sh N Cent.b60. 40½
10 sh O C & A R.. 48½	31 sh Cent Trans... 47½

SECOND BOARD.

500 sh Reading R...51·44	100 sh Leh Val...... 59¾
300 do.. ..s30. 51⅜	100 sh Phil & E R.. 27
100 do.....s60. 51⅜	

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 115⅝@115⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1867, 110⅞@111; do. July, 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Gold, 110⅞@111. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 113⅛@113⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.........110⅝	11·48 A. M.......... 110¾
10·15 " 110¾	11 40 " 110⅝
10·30 " 110⅝	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 25.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $31 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is very dull, and sells in a small way at 10¼@10½c. per pound. Timothy may be quoted at $6·90@7. Flaxseed is held at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market is quiet at previously quoted rates. The demand is confined to the wants of the local trade, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·75@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 1800 bushels at $1·70 for Indiana red, $1·68@1·70 for Ohio do., and $1·70@1·75 for amber. Rye is held at $1·05 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow, part at 82c. and part on private terms, and some mixed Western at 80c. Oats are held with increased firmness. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania at 66@67c., and 700 bushels very choice do. at 69c.

In Barley we notice a sale of 1000 bushels New York two-rowed at 80c.

Whisky is unchanged. 60 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 92½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.............MARCH 25

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........49 | 11 A. M.......48 | 2 P. M.........53

SUN RISES	5·55	MOON SETS	10·48
SUN SETS	6·17	HIGH WATER	4·41

(By Cable.)

LONDON, March 25.—The steamship China touched at Queenstown this morning.

Steamship Westphalia, touched at Southampton yesterday.

Steamship Ismalia has arrived at Bordeaux.

(By Telegraph.)

PANAMA, March 21.—The U. S. steamer Ossipee arrived on the 10th, and the Jamestown on the 17th, from Callao.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Wyoming, Jackson, New Orleans, Cope Bros.
Steamer Salvor, Sharpley, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Alexandria and Georgetown, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr General Grant, Boule, Gloucester, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. K. Cain, Simpson, Charleston, S. C., via Norfolk, Souder & Adams.
Schr R. G. Wheldin, Fennimore, St. Marys, Geo., via Baltimore, Souder & Adams.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Howes, from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr William Gillam, Menaffey, from Haddam, Conn., with stone to Barker & Bros.
Schr Harriet Miller, Miller, from Lanesville, with stone to Barker & Bros.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, from New Bedford, with oil to Hastings & Co.
Schr Island City, Allen, from Gloucester, with fish to Crowell & Co.
Schr Flight, Crowell, from Boston, with fish.
Schr Eliza B. Emery, Clayton, from Fall River.
Schr Anna E. Safford, Powers, from Providence.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, do.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 24.—8 barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Allan Munroe, with brimstone, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 24.—20 barges are ready for tow to-night, but no steamer to take them away.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, March 25.—The G. R. Burritt, with coal, for Baltimore, will leave to-day.

L. S. C.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

CAN THE REPUBLICANS DISBAND?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Whenever the leading propositions which a great party was formed to affirm and establish shall have been definitely accepted by the great body of the people, that party may be safely disbanded. Nay, it can hardly escape disintegration and dissolution by the impact of living ideas against its honeycombed, decaying organization.

The Republican party, we hear, is undergoing dissolution. Sundry ambitious coteries of politicians stand ready to certify its decease and proceed to administer on its estate. Certain of its lifelong enemies are willing to admit that it has had abundant reason to exist—has passed triumphantly through trying ordeals, and has achieved an honorable place in our country's history—provided it will thereby get into its coffin and ask the pall-bearers to move on. Nay: if this point be conceded, they are willing to be generous, and concede that Lincoln was not an ape, Stanton a time-serving ruffian, and Andy a windy demagogue. They might even stretch a point, and admit that Thomas was a soldier and no traitor, and that Grant got rather the better of his adversaries at Donelson, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and Appomattox.

Can the country yet spare the Republican party? In other words, are the great principles for which it has struggled accepted as incontestable by those who so stoutly resisted them? Those principles all culminate in a broad affirmation that the political and civil rights of all born on the soil or legally naturalized in the courts of our country are of right equal before the law, and have been placed under the protecting shield of the Federal Constitution. If that is no longer contested, then the Republican organization may properly be given up, and those who have hitherto sustained it may severally be absorbed into new parties, as questions of finance, political economy, or practical administration shall impel them.

The Republicans organized in 1854, fought their first national battle in 1856, and triumphed in 1860, upon the broad ground of hostility to any further diffusion of human slavery under the flag of our Union. Thenceforward they upheld, through a bloody, devastating struggle, the integrity and paramount authority of that Union, and in 1864 triumphed in affirming that slavery, having assailed the national life, should die. In 1868 they appealed again to the people on a platform affirming that the national debt incurred in resisting and overcoming the slaveholders' rebellion should be paid exactly as both parties understood that it should be when it was contracted, and that the States lately in revolt should recognize and respect the equal rights of their colored people, as affirmed by the reconstruction acts of Congress.

But our adversaries, especially at the South, assailed us throughout that canvass as partial and inconsistent. "You impose negro suffrage on the South," they urged, "while you leave the North free to reject it." The criticism was just, and we deferred to it by proposing and carrying a fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, which prescribes that

"§1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"§2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

This article having passed both houses of Congress by an ample vote, has been ratified by the Legislatures of thirty-one States, not counting New York, which first ratified, and then (on the accession of the Democrats to power) rescinded that ratification. New Jersey rejected by a party vote, but has since (on the accession of the Republicans to power) reconsidered and ratified it. Indiana ratified by a clear majority of all the members chosen (27 out of 50 Senators, and 54 out of 100 Representatives), but the Democratic minority ran out of the House, and thus (they say) destroyed the quorum, which is two-thirds of a full House. But the article is abundantly ratified without her—all the non-ratifying States, even with her, being California, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, Oregon, and Tennessee—8; whereas the ratifying States, without counting Indiana or New York, number 31, or nearly four-fifths of the whole, while only three-fourths are required.

This XVth Article is as much a part of the Constitution as the Ist, and those who swear to support the Constitution swear fidelity to every part of it. The Democrats may disintegrate the Republican party at any time by simple loyalty to the Constitution and fidelity to their oath to support it.

But this is exactly what they refuse to accord. The controlling *animus* of that party is negro hate and a stubborn resolve to subvert the fifteenth article of the Federal Constitution. That party is now an organized and formidable conspiracy to nullify the article in question. It is quite aware that there is no present ground of hope or expectation that the article may be rescinded: so it is banded to defy or treat said article as a nullity. It means to carry nearly every Southern State for President in 1872 by frightening the blacks away from the polls, or compelling them to vote the ticket of the implacable enemies of their manhood and their political rights. Such is the paramount desire, such the animating purpose, of the Democratic party to-day.

But how does it expect to win a victory?

Largely, by means of deliberate, systematic, wholesale suppression of the truth. Wherever the Ku-klux organization and outrages are unpopular or likely to incite odium, there their very existence is scouted as a Republican fabrication. Witness the following relative to North Carolina from yesterday's *World*:—

"Officers of the army serving there, the United States Judge, one of the two Republican members of Congress, a Republican State Supreme Court Justice, and others on the spot and able to judge dispassionately, say all is quiet; and yet to the contrary, forsooth, we must believe partisan Senators of the lowest type and such a huddle of criminals lying themselves free as Holden, Kirk, and company. * * * Of course, all is blood, wounds, broken bones, and gore, with these fellows; but, outside of their Titus Oates affidavits, the evidence shows, as far as it shows anything, that the State is, and has for months past been, quiet, and that the secret of the trouble is Holden's desire to escape impeachment and the yearning of certain lobby members to continue their financial control."

—These assertions are made in the face of the reluctant testimony of scores of white Democrats and ex-Rebels like James E. Boyd, Eli S. Euliss, and John W. Long (given in our last), that they were members of "the White Brotherhood," otherwise Ku-klux Klan—that this was a secret society, recognizing each other by signs—that they were sworn to stand by and protect each other under all circumstances—"It was part of the oath," testifies Boyd, "that no member should give State's evidence against another, and that he should even swear falsely;"—that it was the object of the Order "to preserve the Constitution as it was before the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were added"—says Long, "the oath required me to do all I could to overturn the Republican party; * * * part of the obligation was to deprive negroes of all rights under the laws; the main object was to prevent negroes from voting, by going around disguised, and frightening them so that they would not go to the polls." And they burned a school-house wherein blacks were educated, and whipped, hung and drowned, whenever they supposed such crimes necessary to the achievement of their purpose.

It was understood among them that the Klan had 40,000 members in North Carolina—that General Forrest had introduced it into that State—and that members should protect each other by swearing falsely as witnesses and giving false verdicts as jurors.

These facts are substantiated by the testimony of those whom they implicated, and who had every incentive to conceal or soften them wherever they could. And yet certain military and civil functionaries testify that *they* knew nothing of the Ku-klux or their outrages; and their testimony is cited by the *World* as conclusive. By such logic it were easy to prove that Napoleon I never lived and that Munchausen never lied, just as it was proved that no Missourians ever voted in Kansas. But no one is misled by such testimony, save those who are not allowed to see any other.

BLESSED ARE THE PEACE-MAKERS.

From the N. Y. World.

Nassau—not of the Rhine but of the Bahamas—has this winter been prolific in the literature of "letters." Hence issued our friend Doctor Vinton's prayerful epistle. Alas! is it not sad that the prayers of the righteous avail so little, for does not the heathen Sumner continue to rage? And now an extinct diplomatic volcano in the same region has burst into action, and shot two columns of flames and ashes as far as New York. In plain prose, our esteemed fellow-citizen General James Watson Webb has written us a tremendous letter, minatory and explanatory. It seems that last January there appeared in these columns a communication signed "A Veteran" which has given offense to General Webb, and from which he now vindicates himself. But on the threshold he peremptorily, though with due courtesy, demands the name of our correspondent. Now on this, from considerations of mere humanity, we pause, or at least defer a positive answer, till, as we trust, restored to health and habitual equanimity, the General returns home. "Veteran" is, we may concede, a military man of the naval branch. Our absent townsman wears laurels too. There are ashes, too, which never entirely cool. Wonted fires live in many an aged bosom. The risk of precipitating a septuagenarian duel we cannot bring ourselves to encounter.

It may be said that the barbarism of "personal responsibility" is at an end, and is superseded by the Congressional system of exchanging vulgar epithets with impunity, as illustrated by Butler and Blaine. It was, indeed, matter of surprise to us the other day to see it stated that Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, kept his place on a committee by saying "he would hold any one responsible" who assailed him; but Senator Sumner countenances the pacific policy, and Butler blackguards men as safely as he once bullied women. But our "Veterans" are of the old-fashioned pugnacious kind, and mischief might come of it. Hence, in the interests of humanity, we pause.

As to General Webb's vindication, we must leave our readers to judge of it for themselves. The history of the "Alice Grey," with the Sunday morning pursuit "after prayers," with the French admiral and his band playing "Yankee Doodle" as the ships went out, and "he, in full uniform." "See the Conquering Hero Comes" as they returned, is in the General's best style. And yet, somehow, the names of the Wachusett and Captain Napoleon Bonaparte Collins and Brazil dimly bring back to us some dismal and discreditable incidents of our civil war which one would think General Webb would rather have forgotten. Did not this same Wachusett and this same Captain Collins, at Mr. Webb's instance, steal the Florida at Bahia from the waters of a friendly power? And was not our government, even in the agony of intestine war, obliged to go down on its knees to the slave-owning empire of Brazil and beg pardon for what was done? And did not Mr. Seward promise to send back the "Pirate?" And did not Admiral Porter, then in command at Hampton Roads, anchor the prize conveniently in the main channel at Newport News, and then have her sunk by a huge transport? Can General Webb tell us how that happened to be advised in time? These, we say, are the painful memories which this new controversy revives; and we refer to them timidly, in the sincere hope that nothing we have said may tempt either of the parties to renew or prolong it. At any rate, before permitting a septuagenarian horse-pistol single combat to become imminent, we must have permission to draw one meditative inhalation, and to consider the blessedness of the state of peace-makers.

THE "REDS" OF PARIS.

From the N. Y. Times.

One of the terrors which lie back of the present revolution in Paris, both to France and Europe, is the fear that it is a socialistic outbreak, a stroke at property itself. Through all Central Europe and Great Britain there is steadily growing an organization of labor. Beneath opposing forms of government, under different languages and varying religious beliefs, a republic or fraternity of the laboring classes is gradually but steadily forming itself. They assert that for ages capital has had all the advantage in the production of wealth, while the hands which did all the work were left almost empty of everything, sometimes even of the necessities of life. They recall how, in the past, labor has been despised and wronged by capital, what exaction and spoliations it has submitted to, how little, though producing all the wealth of the world, it has shared in the comforts and prizes of life.

This ancient system of oppression, as the laboring classes of Europe consider it, they are resolved they will no longer submit to, but will so organize throughout the whole civilized world as to secure their just rights from capital. Under the new political movement, set in motion by the success of democracy in this country, the working classes throughout France, Germany, and partly in Great Britain, are securing for themselves a share in the government of these different countries. But beneath the various Governments, they have through their trades unions a wider and more nearly universal republic. The different societies of laborers and craftsmen in all civilized countries are more and more uniting themselves, so that the daring spirits look forward to the time when a decree of the Central Union, whether in Paris or London, will reach to every laborer in that craft from Archangel to San Francisco. Then a strike for higher wages in a given trade will mean that the laborers in that trade, whether in California, or Germany, or Italy, or England, will support their brethren in their struggle, and capital will no longer retreat to its present resource of importing fresh labor from distant countries. Then labor can take the lion's share in the profits of production, and capital take a lower position, and the working classes at length get their fair portion of the goods of this world. Some such future is now struggled for by the most far-sighted leaders of the laboring classes in all countries. A portion of these objects will undoubtedly be realized in coming years, and one of the best results of them will be the reduction of the enormous individual fortunes, becoming such a curse to modern civilization, and a more equal distribution of wealth.

But among these legitimate aims of labor there are mingled in all countries wild and impracticable dreams, projects of overturning the existing order of society, redividing its property, and giving to the workers an equal chance with the rich for its comforts, luxuries, and privileges. The fevered brain from which these wild dreams issue is Paris. There are thousands of simple and honest men who devoutly believe that "property is robbery," and who will live with a devotion which no other cause secures, and die with unshaken faith on the scaffold or the barricade, suffering and struggling for the ideas of equality in property, privilege, and labor. These men led the revolution of 1848; years of failure, defeat, oppression, and the success of their enemies have not in the least shaken their faith. Again, with the overthrow of the empire which held down their effervescing passions, and the departure of those grim battalions whose bullets seemed to let all the air out of their windy sentimentalism, the "Reds" of Paris appear afresh at home amid the overthrow of civil order, the destruction of property, and the bloody street-combat of Frenchman with Frenchman. Whatever can confuse and subvert the order of society is their aliment. Not having the kind of courage which could lead them against disciplined infantry or a well-defended battery, they delight in the guerilla warfare of street with street, and house with barricade. They did nothing for their country when the foreigner thundered at its gates. Their valor is kept for destroying their fellow-citizens. Even the daring they may show in street skirmishes will not redeem their previous cowardice in the open field. The dread of an Orleanist Government, and the license of peace, has given them an opportunity. But their effort is hopeless. It is true, they have a weak administration, a disorganized army, and a snuffling old man of eighty to deal with. They may gain temporary advantage. But France dreads and detests them. She would prefer Napoleon, or even the Prussians, to a Socialistic republic. Above all things, the peasant of France believes in property. Civil war may, indeed, ensue; the fires of revolt may spread to Lyons and Marseilles and other great cities; but the defeat of the Paris insurgents and the whole faction of the Red Republicans we look upon as certain, and the only result to be feared from it is the possible return of the Bonapartes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 27.
Subject—"The True Republic."
THE SERIES WILL CLOSE
On Thursday Evening, March 30, with a
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT OF CLASSIC AND MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC,
by the celebrated
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,
of Boston.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Reserved seats in the Family Circle to the Concert, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Tickets for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

Doors open at 7½. 3 24 3t

OFFICE FIRE COMMISSIONERS, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT having been retired from service and the NEW DEPARTMENT placed in operation at 6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING, the Board respectfully asks the co-operation of the public to assist them in their endeavors to make the Department a success.

The Board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in organizing.

JACOB LAUDENSLAGER,
President.

Attest—JOHN R. CANTLIN. 3 16

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposed agreement for the lease of the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD and its branches to the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New Jersey, and also upon a Supplement to the Charter, entitled "An act to enable the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to consolidate their loans, borrow money, and secure the same by mortgage," approved March 15, 1871.

3 18 9t E. W. CLARK, President.

OFFICE OF THE LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD street, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Five Directors, and such other business transacted as may then be presented. By order.

CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
3 14 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,
3 20 14t Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH OF THE CRUCIFIXION AND HOME FOR THE HOMELESS will be held at the CHURCH OF EPIPHANY, SUNDAY EVENING, March 26th, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. NEWTON, PADDOCK, and others. The public are earnestly invited to attend this anniversary of one of the most useful and important of our City Missions. 3 24 2t

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THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at No. 900 WALNUT Street, at noon on the 4th day of April, when an election will be held for Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.

MICHAEL NISBET,
3 18 sw5t Secretary.

HOWARD HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR FEMALES.—The annual meeting of the Contributors will be held at the Hospital, No. 1518 LOMBARD Street, on MONDAY EVENING, March 27, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

W. J. McELROY,
3 24 3t* Secretary.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17‡

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company

OFFICE, [1 23 stutfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 8 10 1y?

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.

For sale by

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [9 2 2mrp*
Salesroom of the American Watch.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

To Bank Depositors
AND
The Business Public Generally—

TO ALL WHO DEAL IN STOCKS—

TO ALL WHO DRAW CHECKS, ORDERS OR NOTES—

TO ALL WHO HAVE DEALT, OR DESIRE TO DEAL IN GOVERNMENT BONDS OR OTHER SECURITIES, LIABLE TO BE ALTERED IN NUMBER, OR AMOUNT, OR STOLEN—

TO ALL WHO HAVE BOOKS AND LEDGER BALANCES, ALSO LIABLE TO ALTERATION.—

TO ALL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES—

TO ALL WHO EXPECT TO HAVE PROPERTY TO BEQUEATH BY WILL, AND DO NOT WISH THE LEGATEE'S NAME CHANGED, OR THE BEQUEST INCREASED—

WE SAY PROVIDE YOURSELVES WITH THE "CHECK PUNCTURER," EITHER ROLLER OR STAMP.

IT IS SIMPLE, IT IS CONVENIENT, CAN BE CARRIED IN THE POCKET.

IT IS ENDORSED, AND ITS USE RECOMMENDED BY THE PROMINENT BANKERS AND OFFICIALS IN THE COUNTRY.

SEE CIRCULAR BELOW.

IT IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

Roller and Rubber......$3·00

Stamps......$5·00

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1871.

We, the undersigned, having examined the Puncturing Machines shown us by George W. Holmes, Jr., of Philadelphia, have no hesitation in saying that such use and application in puncturing Commercial Paper, such as checks, drafts, etc., will be an effectual safeguard against the alteration of such instruments.

They are simple in construction, convenient for use, and we would recommend their adoption by all persons whose business requires papers to be in circulation which are liable to be altered in amount, and especially by bank depositors.

Philadelphia National Bank.
Bank of North America.
Mechanics' National Bank.
First National Bank.
Western National Bank.
Commonwealth National Bank.
Corn Exchange National Bank.
Union National Bank.
Central National Bank.
Tradesmen's National Bank.
Fourth National Bank.
National Bank Republic.
Manufacturers' National Bank.
Penn National Bank.
Kensington National Bank.
Eighth National Bank.
National Bank of Northern Liberties.
Consolidation National Bank.
Third National Bank.
Sixth National Bank.
National Security Bank.
Bank of America.
Union Banking Company.
First National Bank, Camden, N. J.
Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company.
Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
GEORGE EYSTER, Assistant Treasurer United States, Philadelphia.
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.
DREXEL & CO., Bankers.
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers.
THOMAS R. DAVIS, Auditor Penna. R. R. Co.
CHARLES MAGARGE & CO., Nos. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Nos. 715 and 717 Market street.
WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS, Bank Stationers.
H. H. BINGHAM, Postmaster, Philadelphia.
E. COLEMAN, Sup't Adams Express, Phila.

They are also endorsed by Banks of New York, Washington, and other cities, and by the mercantile community in general

The Check Puncturing Company.

GEO. W. HOLMES, JR.,
General Agent for the United States,
OFFICE,
No. 30½ North FIFTH St.,
3 18 s3t PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Old Established Brick Yard, known as "Buist's," 21 acres, Leases, Machinery, Good-will, Fixtures, Tools, and Implements, Long lane, below Buck road, late the property of John M. Buist, deceased. Also, 700,000 bricks, Wood, Coal, etc. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all the leases, machinery, good-will, fixtures, tools, and implements of the valuable brick yard known as Buist's, situate on Long lane, below Buck road, First ward, comprising over 21 acres of land, in successful operation ten years. One of the finest yards as to capacity for manufacture, facility of delivery, and thoroughness of outfit in the city, being furnished with 1 complete Chambers' press-brick machine, with engine, boiler, engine-house, etc.; tempering sheds, 4 large kilns, 12 drying sheds, 1 engine and 3 tempering pits, and wheels, brick presses, brick dwelling-house, counting-house, railroad track, draining pumps, and a complete lot of utensils, including spades, shovels, sieves, trucks, boxes, wagons, sand tubs, etc. The entire tract includes over 21 acres, with an average lease of over 7 years, while the largest and finest tract, including 11 acres and 6 perches, has still an unexpired term of 10 years. The whole yard is in thorough repair, and has yielded an annual income of $20,000.

Terms—$5000 cash on the day of sale, the balance of one-third cash on execution and delivery of bill of sale to purchaser; the remaining two-thirds of purchase money to be secured by bond and mortgage, to be the first lien on real estate, satisfactory to seller. For full particulars as to leases, etc., inquire of Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, or of the attorneys for the estate, Lewis Stover and Frank Wolfe, Esqs., Nos. 522 and 524 Walnut street.

Also, on same day and immediately thereafter, 700,000 burned bricks in lots of 10,000 each to suit purchasers, with privilege to take entire lot, or multiple of 10,000; also, lot wood and coal.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 23 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Desirable Country Mansion, with Stable and Coach-house, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 12 miles above Camden, and two minutes' walk from Station and five from Steamboat Landing. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a modern double 2½-story brick roughcast mansion, situate at the northeast corner of Lafayette avenue and Kossuth street, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey; the lot containing 90 feet in front on Lafayette avenue, and extending in depth along Kossuth street 371 feet ⅜ of an inch. At the depth of 151 feet it widens to 100 feet, and continues in depth of that width. Excellent gunning and fishing near at hand; fine roads and driving in the vicinity; 11 trains to and from the city daily pass the premises. Photograph can be seen at the auction rooms, and for a plan of the house and further particulars, inquire of Edward A. Heintz, No. 432 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Immediate possession. Will be shown by Mr. Bear, on the premises. Terms—One-half of the purchase money can remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 11 25 a 1 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Small farm, 10 acres, Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey, 1½ miles from the railroad depot at Hammonton. On Tuesday, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that tract of land, with the one-story frame dwelling thereon erected, situate in the town of Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point in the middle of Plymouth road and the line of the Heterson estate, and runs thence (1) by the centre of Plymouth road aforesaid 75 deg., east 13·13 chains to land of Morris J. Jennes; thence (2) north 15 deg., east 15·20 chains to a point in the line of the Peterson estate aforesaid; thence (3) by the line of said property 20·40 chains to the place of beginning; containing 10 acres of land. Has abundance of fruit trees and small fruits; also a large amount of wood included in the sale. The property belongs to John Berry. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1023 Anita street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, above Federal street. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the north side of Anita street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, No. 1023; the lot containing in front on Anita street 16 feet, more or less, and extending in depth 66 feet 3½ inches. The house contains seven rooms; has the gas introduced; has been newly papered and painted; new tin roof; good yard, planted with grape vines, etc. For further particulars, apply to Robert Graffen & Son, No. 537 Pine street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Estate of Ferris Price, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. Well-secured Ground Rent, $60 a year. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of $60 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of a lot of ground, upon which is erected a three-story brick dwelling, situate on the east side of Florida street, 217 feet south of Fitzwater street, Fourth ward, No. 765; containing in front on Florida street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to Jessup street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable lot, Richmond street, above Allegheny avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, 60 feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Richmond street, 80 feet 6½ inches southwest of Westmoreland street, Twenty-fifth ward; containing in front on Richmond street 60 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet to a 25 feet wide street called Fisher street—two fronts. Clear of all incumbrance. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 626 Carpenter street, west of Sixth street. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling, with one-story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Carpenter street, 174 feet 3 inches east of Seventh street, No. 626; containing in front on Carpenter street 16 feet, and extending in depth 73 feet 8 inches to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $36, currency.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, 24½ feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, three-story brick store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, 24 feet 6 inches by 178 feet.

Terms—$10,000 cash. Keys at the auction rooms. For further particulars apply to Edward C. Diehl, No. 530 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE ON THE PREmises—Estate of WILLIAM SNYDER, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three desirable frame Cottages, Stable, and Shop, and Cottage Lots, Green Street and Goodman street, Rising Sun, Twenty-fifth ward. On THURSDAY, April 13, 1871, at 1 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises. Full particulars at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 11 18 25 ap1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,
HOLLAND SHADES
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc. Repairing promptly attended to.
B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuthstfm PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.
SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street,
Philadelphia. 21f

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION Of Thanks to Hon. James H. Webb, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Certain Members of the same.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That we tender our thanks to the Hon. James H. Webb, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and to Robert Johnston, William Elliott, James Miller, John Dumbell, Adam Albright, Samuel P. Thompson, and G. Howard Griffiths, members of the House from this city, and to such other members from other counties of the State as have supported them in their efforts to defeat the several measures introduced to enact laws creating irresponsible commissions to manage the municipal affairs of this city, and we cordially approve of the course taken by them in respect to the same.

Resolved, That we earnestly request them to continue their earnest and able resistance to the said schemes, intended to wrest power from the people, and to use all honorable means to defeat their passage.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Speaker and the several members above-named.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION Of Thanks to Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. John Scott, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, and the Hon. Alexander G. Cattell.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That to the Hon. Simon Cameron, the Hon. John Scott, Senators, and to the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, the Hon. Charles O'Neill, the Hon. Leonard Myers, and the Hon. William D. Kelley, members of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress from this city, and to the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell and the Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, members of the same body from the Seventeenth and Nineteenth districts of the State of Pennsylvania, the thanks of the City of Philadelphia are due and are hereby tendered for the earnest, zealous, and effective advocacy of the claims of the League Island Naval Station upon the consideration of Congress, which was made by them during the term of the Forty-first Congress, and especially for the success which attended their efforts towards the close of the recent session to secure an appropriation for beginning the great work of preparing League Island for the purposes for which it was donated by the City of Philadelphia to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That to the Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, late member of the United States Senate from New Jersey, the thanks of the City of Philadelphia are eminently due and are hereby respectfully tendered, for the efficient and untiring services rendered by him during his term of office in behalf of the above object, his Senatorial career being fittingly closed by the earnest and successful advocacy of a measure which is of no less importance to the State of New Jersey than to this city.

Resolved, That the clerks of Councils be instructed to prepare and furnish to each of the honorable gentlemen named herein duly attested copies of these resolutions.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 25 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At the anti-building commission meeting at the Academy of Music last night stereopticon views were exhibited, strong resolutions adopted, and speeches made by Charles Gibbons (President), Joseph Thomas, John C. Bullitt, Richard Vaux, and William E. Littleton.

—The residence of George Bond, Third and Noble streets, was robbed on Thursday night of a gold watch, chain, and articles of clothing.

—A charge of publishing improper advertisements against Colonel Taggart, of the *Sunday Times*, was yesterday dismissed by Recorder Givin, on the ground that Mr. Taggart was not identified as the publisher of the sheet. The advertisement alluded to was that of Dr. Helmbold. Taggart, after the case was over, took out a warrant against the complainant, James Vincent, for selling obscene publications.

—There are only 4000 tons of anthracite and 1000 tons of bituminous coal at Port Richmond.

—Forty-nine and a half degrees was the temperature yesterday at 3 P. M.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Wisconsin Legislature adjourns at noon to-day.

—On Monday, Senator Sumner will ventilate San Domingo in a speech of three hours' length.

—At a meeting of the Union Canadian Club, in New York city, last evening, annexation was warmly advocated.

—Governor Holden, of North Carolina, is in Washington to testify before the Senate Committee on Southern Outrages.

—The people of Illinois are agitating the removal of their capital from Springfield to some other point in the State.

—The First National Gold Bank of San Francisco is issuing notes which are received and paid out the same as gold coin.

—Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has resigned, and the resignation is to take effect upon the nomination of his successor.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Sherman moved as an amendment the bill for a reissue of national bank notes, which was adopted. Pending consideration of the bill the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned. The House was not in session.

Foreign Affairs.

—Minister Bancroft has received an ovation from the people of Berlin.

—The Mayor of Lille has issued a proclamation inviting the volunteers to march on Paris.

—The orderly Nationals have expelled the insurgents from a part of the Eighth arrondissement.

—The Mobiles demand arms to fight the insurgents who have barricaded the Place Vendome.

—Writers for the Paris press who attack the Central Committee are threatened with punishment.

—The orderly Nationals have determined to incorporate the regular soldiers of Paris in their ranks.

—Thiers has telegraphed the prefects to set the anarchists of Lyons to work, and has given credit for that purpose.

—A special despatch from Paris says that the reaction in favor of an empire in France hourly gains strength.

—People continue to fly from Paris terror stricken, and the rebels are preparing for a desperate encounter to recover their lost ground.

—The Minister of the Interior has notified the National Guards of Rouen to make preparations to defend the Government against insurrection.

—The King of Portugal has congratulated King Amadeus and his Queen upon their peaceable accession to the throne of Spain, and conferred various Portuguese orders upon their Majesties.

—Several mayors of the arrondissements of Paris, who were compelled to find safety in flight from the city, were yesterday invited to take seats in the Assembly, and their presence caused much tumult.

—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Granville stated that a British man-of-war had been stationed at each Chinese port, with orders to act in cases of outrage, after communicating with the legation at Pekin.

—In the National Assembly yesterday the Government proposed a law for the organization of the volunteers, which was adopted. Under its terms every department of France is to send to Versailles immediately a battalion of volunteers for the support of the Government.

THE SOUTH.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION ON KU-KLUX OUTRAGES.

By the President of the United States, a proclamation:—

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State or by obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, I have received information that combinations of armed men are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State of a character and to an extent which renders the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property, and securing public order therein; and

Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and to enforce the due execution of the laws, and

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. Now, therefore, I, Ulysses Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse and to retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth. U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE MERIDIAN MASSACRE.

A Tale of Bloodshed and Horror.

The New York *Tribune* has a detailed account of the outrages in Mississippi, from which we extract the following:—

A little later the body of William Dennis was dragged from the court-room to the porch, and, bleeding, as it was from several bullet-wounds, it was tossed to the street below amid the shouts and jeers of the crowds. Signs of life being still discoverable, some one kindly cut his throat from ear to ear. At this time there were lying dead in the room the bodies of Justice Bramlette and the negro Gus. Ford, with an old man, Isaac Lee, badly wounded in the shoulder. All over town crowds of frenzied whites were rushing in every direction, hunting this and that prominent black in order to kill him, and committing outrages of every kind on the others. As night came on, as if to be in at the death, a crowd of the Alabama Ku-klux appeared in town and took a hand with the rest. They were heard shouting, "Hurrah for Alabama," at various times, and committed several outrages on the blacks. One of their victims, after being stripped and flogged in a terrible manner, and having several buckshot fired into his body, was allowed to escape, and at the present writing lies in a helpless condition in a colored hotel in Jackson.

To tell the whole of the outrages that were thus committed would fill page after page. As an evidence of the state of feeling at the time, however, I will give the statement of an aged gentleman, an old citizen, and one of undoubted veracity. At the hotel, immediately after the affray in the Court House, he heard the proposition made to go up and have a look at the dead bodies. He accompanied the party and saw the bodies of the Justice and the negro, Gus. Ford, lying weltering in their blood, both dead. Close by lay the aged negro, Isaac Lee, badly wounded. The old negro, fearing that they had come to kill him, was much alarmed. He endeavored to reassure him, telling him no one would hurt him, in his condition. The black replied, "Don't know 'bout dat, Massa," but seemed to feel better. The party soon left. At the foot of the stairs the old gentlemen was horrified at the proposition to go back and kill the poor old wounded negro. He remonstrated, saying, "You are not fiends." and finally persuaded the party to give up their purpose. A little later the black somehow got out of the house, and found his way to his cabin, but a gang of human bloodhounds came along in search of prey. They had with them already, as prisoners, two blacks, named Marion White and Henry Johnson; but they seized upon the old man, Isaac Lee, wounded as he was, and marched him off with the others. The next morning the bodies of the whole three were found in the woods close by. The Hon. Aaron Moore, member of the Mississippi House of Representatives, stood immediately by Justice Bramlette when the first shot was fired. As the Justice fell, Moore fell with him, the dead body of the Justice on top. Without doubt this saved his life. Lying thus, covered with the blood of the dead Justice, he very naturally passed for dead himself. A few moments, and the room being temporarily cleared, he made his escape to his house. A crowd, finding he was still alive, set up the hue and cry, and gang after gang started in pursuit. Leaving his house immediately, he took to the woods. One gang, arriving a little later, and finding the bird flown, turned his wife and children out of doors and set fire to the house, which was burned to the ground. The next morning a large crowd of armed men got on the train bound for Jackson, 93 miles distant, and put off a portion of their number at every principal station. Aaron Moore, the representative from their district, minister of the Gospel, and leading adviser among the blacks, they were bound to have. Moore, however, struck off on foot, giving the railroad a wide berth. He weighed probably two hundred and fifty pounds, and had nothing to eat save what he could procure at a negro cabin in a sparsely settled country. He trudged through the woods night and day for a distance of 125 miles, weighed down with anxiety for the fate of his family, and with the human bloodhounds on his track. Eluding all of his pursuers, however, he came into Jackson on the following Friday, where he has since been joined by the rest of his family, save one son, a young man, who he justly fears has been murdered. How many fell victims to this massacre it is almost impossible to tell. A large number are missing; doubtless many of these will still turn up. but in the opinion of the chief of the so-called State Detective force. probably no less than 25 or 30 have been killed.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

A SUBJECT of the first importance, which has not yet received the general consideration which it deserves, is the great and growing necessity for a national code of laws regulating marriage and divorce. To establish such a code, and to put a stop to the uncertainty and scandal which exist at present on account of the varying enactments of the several States, a constitutional amendment will be necessary; and those who believe that upon the sanctity of the marriage tie and the restraint of license depend the future safety and welfare of our social organization, cannot too soon commence to agitate in favor of such an amendment. The Yelverton case and some others which have engaged public attention of late years have shown how great outrages upon public decency, not to speak of private rights, result in Great Britain from the varying and conflicting marriage laws of England, Ireland, and Scotland; and in this country we are only saved from innumerable occurrences of the same kind because marriage is considered merely as a civil compact, and the forms necessary to constitute a legal marriage are of the simplest description in all of the States. It is in our divorce regulations, however, that the greatest chaos prevails; and scandals of the most outrageous character occur every day through the facilities which are afforded in some of the States for undoing the marriage bonds. In addition to this, the leaders of the women rights movement, forgetful of the fact that, if marriage and divorce are to depend entirely upon the momentary whims of the contracting parties, the women will be the greatest sufferers, are clamoring for the privilege of free divorce; so that when either a husband or a wife becomes tired of his or her partner, or discovers a new "affinity," the marriage may be dissolved, in spite of the claims of children or of society at large. It is obvious at a glance that if these free-love doctrines are allowed to prevail all respect for decency will speedily be swept away. Children will have no natural protectors, and the whole foundations of religion, morality, and social organization will be undermined. Marriage is, from its very nature, something different from a mere business partnership; and those who enter upon it unadvisedly or hastily, or who do not find all their expectations of wedded bliss realized, cannot be permitted to make society at large suffer for their mistakes or misfortunes. This is one of the relations of life in which society has some claims superior to those of individuals, and it is infinitely better that a comparatively few unhappily-matched couples should be compelled to endure their misery as best they may, and to take care of their children, than that, by a system of free divorce, all the floodgates of the grossest forms of immorality should be opened for the destruction of the nation.

No opponent of centralization, however bigoted he may be, can contend that the regulation of marriage and divorce should not be in the hands of the General Government, or that there should not be uniform laws for the whole country. In fact, the only opposition would come from the now unimportant and uninfluential clique of coarse-minded women who profess to believe that they are the victims of masculine tyranny; and the only serious obstacle in the way of placing the whole matter in the hands of the General Government is in the difficulty of obtaining the necessary amendment to the Constitution. This difficulty could easily be overcome if sufficient interest were manifested by those who look with horror upon the pernicious doctrines of the advocates of free love, and there are already evils of sufficient magnitude existing under our present system to excite that lively interest in the subject that is demanded if a reform is to be effected.

FREE-TRADE DONKEYS.

THE American Free-trade League has indulged in the publication of a broad blanket sheet, with the title of the "People's Pictorial Tax-Payer." These words are printed at the top of the first page in gorgeously illuminated letters, intertwined among which is the motto, "Millions for Revenue, Not One Cent for Monopolists." It is rendered still more attractive by a strip of salt water from which projects an ugly-looking rock labelled "Protection," against which a small vessel having the general appearance of a Cape Cod fishing smack is being hurled, all of which is intended, if not calculated, to strike the beholder with awe and inspire him with terror. In addition there is a string of donkeys burdened with huge bundles placarded as "Tax," the said donkeys being represented in every stage of decrepitude, from a slight irregularity in the spinal column to a complete prostration upon the ground, all of which is very hard on the donkeys, especially as they have every appearance of being free-trade donkeys. The asinine monotony of this melancholy menagerie is somewhat relieved by the apparition of a meek-looking lamb, on which "Protection," in the guise of a wolf, is about to pounce. The prospective fate of the lamb—a free-trade lamb, of course—is intended to distress the beholder, just as his heart is to be touched by the peril of the Cape Cod fishing smack. There is likewise introduced a delightful Oriental reminiscence, which looks like Sinbad the Sailor struggling under the weight of the Old Man of the Sea. Sinbad is discovered in the act of wading through visionary water, but has taken the precaution to pull his trousers up to his knees, by which simple device they have escaped the moisture. Sinbad having taken a sudden turn in his watery ramble, the inscription borne by the Old Man is on the off side, and we are therefore unable to decipher it, much to our regret. Finally, the rear of the procession, or the head of it, as you like, is brought up by a pert-looking terrier—a free-trade cur, of course, although there is no visible label to fortify such a presumption.

On the inside of the sheet there is a graphic picture of the "Protection Hospital," presided over by a matronly caricature of Horace Greeley, and crowded with monstrosities, the whole cartoon being surrounded by a grand array of knives and forks, watering-pots, hand-saws, tombstones, coal-scuttles, tallow-candles, and ladies' stockings. Thrown in is an assortment of free-trade buncombe by Mahlon Sands, and the whole is put up expressly for family use, at the low price of five cents. But five cents per copy would not make sufficient return to pay for designing the big-headed, broad-stomached, lank-legged infant to whom Horace Greeley is devoting his undivided attention. Hence there is a resort to advertisements, of which there are about eight columns. Of these, nearly six columns are made up of the cards of Birmingham and Sheffield iron manufacturers, English insurance companies, free-trade literature, and the like. The character of these advertisements gives an unmistakable clue to the whole production. It is simply a small shot aimed at American industry from the English battery, serving but one purpose, and that is to show that the active free-traders of this country are nothing more nor less than the agents of British manufacturers.

THOSE EXILES OF ERIN.

THE struggle over O'Donovan Rossa and his companions in exile appears to have subsided for the time being. These illustrious personages imparted by their presence additional grandeur to the grand pageant in which the New York Democracy indulged on St. Patrick's Day in the morning; and having had by that time a surfeit of ovation and reception, they settled down to more serious business. It is scarcely worth one's while to be an exile, unless it can be turned to some substantial account. Rossa and his compatriots, albeit amateurs in the exile line, are by no means so ingenuous that they do not comprehend the true functions of an exile, and discern the rare privileges which fall in the way especially of an exile from Erin in these United States. Are there not hod-carriers to be plundered, and kitchen-girls to be filched from? Is the Irish Directory business played out? Are Head Centres, and Central Organizers, and the likes o' them utterly undone? Is the cause of Irish independence an accomplished fact? Has the Sunburst sunk into the sea, along with the snakes? O'Donovan Rossa and his compatriots opine not; and they have lost no time in organizing for a grand campaign against the hod-carriers and the kitchen-girls, whose scanty earnings attract their attention as the ill savor of the carcase allures the bird of prey. So they organize a Central Directory, or something of that sort, for the custody of the funds which are to purchase the redemption of Ireland, and condescendingly invite all the Irishmen and Irishwomen in America to drop their old associations and send forward their cash to the headquarters of the new one.

But they have run counter to opposition from an unanticipated source. John Savage has been in the Irish Redemption business for some years past, and knows just what percentage it pays. His experience has taught him just how far kitchen-girls and hod-carriers may be bled without fatal effect. And Savage is naturally loth to give up his calling at the bidding of this self-constituted Directory. At a session of the Fenian Brotherhood in New York a day or two ago, Savage let fall some plain words. With one stroke of his tongue he stripped O'Donovan Rossa and the rest of the exiled crew of the flimsy conceit which had before disguised them. "He took occasion," says the report, "to rebuke the exiles for their dictatorial course in seeking to destroy the Fenian organization in this country, that they might establish a secret directory, composed of themselves, for the custody of the funds." Mr. Savage's head is perfectly level, as a man with half an eye can perceive without a special effort. O'Donovan Rossa is after the "custody of the funds." So is Savage, and hence his rebuke of the exiles. It is not that Savage is opposed to the systematic plundering of hod-carriers and kitchen-girls, under the vain pretense that their contributions are to be directed towards the liberation of Old Ireland. Savage evidently favors "the funds," objecting only to undue haste on the part of the exiles in constituting themselves a secret directory for their custody. If Savage were ready to throw himself into the gap, without a thought of "the funds," he would not care a stiver who became the custodian, so long as the money accumulated in somebody's hands. If O'Donovan Rossa and his immediate companions in exile had their eyes on the gap alone, they would not attempt to disturb Savage in his stronghold, nor indulge in unseemly strife over "the custody of the funds." Both sets of Liberators are after "the funds," the exiles being a little more eager than their rivals, because they are a trifle more seedy. Each crowd is ready to leap into the gap, but it is the gap in the pockets of hard-fisted Irishmen and red-armed Irishwomen that invites their headlong plunge. They are after gold, not gore. The blood-letting trick has long since ceased to be attractive, but "the custody of the funds" is a mighty good thing, as long as there are more fools among our fellow-citizens of Irish birth or descent than the fool-killers can attend to. There is no help for it, we suppose. The redemption of the Emerald Isle will not cease to be a stumbling-block to men and women who need all they can earn for their present support or future comfort. But when the custodians of the funds fall out, the rivalry over the spoils promises to be instrumental in opening the eyes and closing the purses of a few, whose meagre savings would otherwise fall into the clutches of the Head-Centres, Senators, Central Organizers, Exiles, and such.

THE IMPENDING ISSUE.

THE free-traders were never more active than at the present moment, and the tariff question will probably become the paramount issue of the next great political struggle. The Democracy, outside of Pennsylvania, present an unbroken front in favor of free trade; and the few Republicans who favor that disastrous dogma will do more harm than good to the Republican party. The battle of American industry must soon again be refought against the gathering clans of its allied foes, and Republicanism will find in this conflict a cause worthy of its steel. In the present condition of this country protection is the natural ally of individual freedom, while free trade is the sure forerunner of vassalage and industrial slavery. Labor must ever continue to be the great source of wealth; and any system which unnecessarily transfers to foreign hands a large portion of the labors involved in the supply of American wants diminishes, to that extent, the productive power of the Union and the prosperity of American citizens. Encouraged by the increase of free-trade strength in the lower branch of Congress, the New York importing houses which represent British manufacturing firms are making desperate exertions to influence public sentiment in favor of their own special interests and the interests of their British masters. The lavish use of British gold for this purpose is not even denied, and Americans are openly insulted by these presumptuous efforts of foreigners to instruct them in regard to their political duties, and to make this country a missionary ground for the advocates of false and pernicious British systems of political economy. John Bull would not hesitate a moment to drive out of his domains, or to imprison or hang, any Americans who attempted, on English soil, to influence English politics by a lavish expenditure of American money; and the English agents who have organized a vigorous campaign against our industries deserve no better treatment here. But as free discussion prevails in this country, the people can give vent to their indignation most effectually at the polls, and from this time forth they should take special pains that no candidate suspected of free-trade tendencies receives their votes.

THE late reports from Dominica indicate that Cabral is making headway against the forces of Baez, and by the time Congress is ready to favor annexation the chicken-thief instead of the present President may be in power. Having already Ku-klux Klans in the South, Greasers in the Southwest, Sitka Indians in the Northwest, and Kanucks in the North, the nation scarcely needs to seek new troubles in a new quarter.

NOTICES.

SPRING SALE
IN
FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

An entirely new stock. By far the largest and most varied, the most elegantly made up, in new and stylish modes, well sewed and handsomely trimmed; grave and gay, to suit all tastes—boys of six or men of sixty.

Scale of Prices—*Cheap*, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, which far surpasses even their former efforts.

This they will dispose of by a
LIVELY AND QUICK SALE,
to insure which they have put the lowest figures possible on every article in store,

ADVICE—Come and see for yourself.

Secure a "first pick" in the stock.

Register your orders early in the Custom Department.

Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing.

Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department.

OAK HALL BUILDING,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

A GREAT SEWING-MACHINE MART.—From No. 730 Chesnut street, running back at a right angle to Eighth street, are located the admirably-fitted-up warerooms (in this city) of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, presided over by our popular fellow-citizen, George W. Eddy, Esq. A visit there within the last few days convinced us of what there was already little room for doubt, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have the deepest hold upon the affections of our people. Always a favorite, the recent improvements which have been applied to it render it well-nigh indispensable in every household. In fact, it performs *admirably* what no other machines attempt. Last year the aggregate sales of Grover & Baker machines largely exceeded those of any previous season, and the present indications are that the current year will witness the greatest increase in the demand for these machines that has yet been realized. Indeed the time seems to be rapidly approaching when, both in America and Europe, no house will be considered completely furnished without the presence of a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, which machines, we may remark, are got up in styles quite commensurate with the most ornately furnished palace, while at the same time they are sold in just as good working frames at prices that compare with the most moderate in price.—*Forney's Press.*

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

THE PURITY AND SUPERIORITY of Dr. Colton's Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless tooth extraction is proverbial.
Office No. 737 Walnut street.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION
FROM THE
PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE
OF
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
N. W. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets,
GRAND CENTRE OF FASHION
OF
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MATERIALS
FOR
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND BOYS' WEAR.
OUR LADIES' DEPARTMENT
Embraces everything, Native and Foreign, that is Rare, Chaste, and Beautiful.
MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT
Is comprehensive, covering everything that the refined taste of London, Paris, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or any of the larger centres, could desire
LUPIN'S BLACK DRAPS D'ETE AND BOMBARINES,
For Gentlemen's Suits and Ladies' Embroidered Sacks.
Every variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, for Friends' Wear.
ALL KINDS OF LINEN DRILLINGS AND MARSEILLES.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
N. W. Corner of Ninth and Market Streets.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
are prepared only by
Dr. J. H SCHENCK,
and sold wholesale and retail at his Principal Office,
No. 15 NORTH SIXTH ST.,
Philadelphia,
and by Druggists everywhere.
Price twenty five cents per box.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. N. B.—The only genuine is prepared by Dr. J. Mason Forrest & Co., since 1862. For sale by French, Richards & Co., Tenth and Market, and A. M. Wilson, Ninth and Filbert. Price 35 cents.

PURE WINES,
Direct from California.
Port, Angelica, Muscatel and Hock.
Also, Fine and very Pure
BRANDY.
At prices lower than ever offered before, and strongly recommended by our best physicians.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.

CHESNUT STREET KID GLOVE HOUSE,
No. 908.

BARTHOLOMEWS', CHESNUT STREET KID GLOVE HOUSE, 908 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

"Bartley"	$1·85
"Bajou"	1·85
"Jouvin"	1·85
"La Belle"	1·25
"Joseph"	1·00
Children's	1·00
Gents' "La Belle"	1·50
Gents' "Bartley"	2·25

HOSIERY.
Ladies' Hose, 25, 28, 31c. up.
Ladies' English Hose, 35, 38 to 50c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose.
Gents' ½ Hose, 25, 28c. up.
Gents' ½ hose, 31, 35c. up.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc.
PARASOLS,
FANS,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
GLOVES,
HDKFS.,
CORSETS.

We import our Kid Gloves for, and especially to meet, the demands at our Retail Stores, which have increased to such an extent that we now claim the largest Glove trade in Philadelphia; and why? on the merits of our goods. 3 11 swtf

CHICKERING SONS'
Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION. FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
3 25 1m4p Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

CLOTHING.

OVERCOAT!
OVERCOAT !

Spring Overcoats!
Velvet Collar!
Silk Breast!
Silk Lined!

Spring Overcoats!
For Boys! Boys!! Boys!!!

FAR BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Elegance,
Fashion,
Good Taste,
Characterize the
Assortment of Goods
We have to submit to
Our Customers.
Ready-made Clothing of all qualities and styles at reasonable prices.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, NEW Jersey—Several new, convenient, and neat Cottages, now ready to be occupied; large front yard and garden; price moderate. Inquire of E. G. CATTELL, Merchantville, or at No. 26 N. DELAWARE avenue, Philadelphia. 3 25 6t

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—50 or 100 acres. Bristol pike, above the 7-mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion house and small dwelling to le.. Apply on premises, or No. 610 LOCUST Street. 1t*

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE CORNER property, northwest corner ELEVENTH and LOMBARD Streets. Excellent location for store. Cheap. Possession immediate. WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, No. 528 WALNUT Street. 3 25 2t*

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY Dwelling No. 2017 ARCH Street, 20 by 149 feet to 34 feet street. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street. 1t*

GREGG'S BRICK MACHINE,
New, Never Used, For Sale.
CAN BE DELIVERED AT ONCE.
Address CAPITAL,
3 25 15t Box 2903, Philadelphia Post Office.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

JUST OPENED.
A LARGE INVOICE OF
English Work Baskets,
WITH FITTINGS COMPLETE,
Just received by steamer Russia.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
3 18 stuth§ PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS.
Spring Importations,
NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.
Now in store, and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at
Popular Prices,
To insure large sales,
Prepararory to Removal
In July to our new warehouse,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 Chesnut St.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

FOR SALE,
The Furniture of a First-class Club Room, including Billiard Table.
WILL BE SOLD LOW.
3 21 tuths3t* Address "CLUB," this office.

BUDD DOBLE, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE decease of A. K. Mylin, has leased the SOUTH PENN SQUARE STABLES, and having refitted the same with every convenience, respectfully asks the patronage of the public in supporting
THE MODEL STABLE OF PHILADELPHIA. 1t*

[COMMUNICATION.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1871.

Editor of The Evening Telegraph—Sir:—Having seen an article in *Evening Bulletin* of last evening, intimating that the lowest bidder for excavations of the new public buildings at Penn Squares had been bought off, as I was the lowest bidder (59 cents per yard), I wish to contradict any such accusation, and have it understood that I never was approached or asked by any person to withdraw my bid. After reconsideration I found I could not do the work for that amount. JAMES CALLEN,
No. 768 S. Broad street.

CITY ITEMS.

75-CENT CORSET.

75-CENT CORSET.

The 75-cent Corset is a superior Woven Corset, finely-boned and well-fashioned. It has always been a favorite, and, at the reduced price, is having an increased demand.

50-CENT CORSET.

50-CENT HAND-MADE CORSET.

The 50-cent Corset is made of fine woven jean, well-boned and shaped. It has no superior at the price. Its sale is increasing rapidly.

$1·00 WOVEN CORSET.

$1·00 WOVEN CORSET.

The $1 woven Corset and the $1 circular gore hand-made Corsets are both having a marked success. They are made and finished with care, and will be found the best and most economical Corset offered at the price. We also invite attention to our lines of finer grades. JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

ESTABLISHED 1805.—C. Newbold's extra fine Jersey Hams and N. Stokes' ditto. These are considered by connoisseurs the FINEST HAMS sold in the Philadelphia market. We are now taking orders for their delivery in the month of March. We have also on hand our Maryland, S. Davis, Jr., St. Louis, and other well-known brands of Sugar-Cured Hams, to which we invite the attention of buyers. All of them warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Teas and Groceries of every description, No. 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE GENUINE and original Milton Gold Jewelry Company, No. 1022 Chesnut street, opened their spacious salesrooms this morning, and the rush has been immense. Crowds throng the store and the sales are tremendous. Remember the No.—1022 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,

THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

DIED.

CORLIS.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH CORLIS, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Sibley, No. 714 Selfridge street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, above Fitzwater street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Gloucester, N. J.

FOERING.—On the 23d instant, SAMUEL D., son of Albert R. and Martha M. Foering, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1422 N. Fifteenth street, on Tuesday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Vernon Cemetery. ***

MITCHELL.—On the 25th instant, ARCHIE C., infant son of George C. and Sallie E. Mitchell.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral from No. 906 N. Eighth street, on Monday, P. M., 27th instant, at 2½ o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On Friday morning, 24th instant, Mrs. JANE ROBINSON, widow of the late Penrose Robinson, of York, Pa., aged 90 years.

Funeral services, to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited, will be held at her late residence, No. 521 S. Ninth street, on Sabbath afternoon, at 5 o'clock precisely. Interment at York. **

SPEER.—On the 22d instant, JAMES P. SPEER, son of Jane and the late Robert Speer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 522 S. Nineteenth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

BESSON & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

ONE CASE BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS AT $1·25.

FOUR CASES BLACK AND WHITE 3-4 ENGLISH CHINTZES, 15 CTS.

THREE CASES GREY AND BLACK 3-4 ENGLISH CHINTZES, 15 CTS.

ONE CASE BLACK MOHAIR BRILLANTINES, 62½ CTS. TO $1·00.

TWO CASES BLACK DOUBLE-WARP ALPACAS, 37½ to 75 CTS.

ONE CASE BOMBAZINE-FINISH ALPACAS, 50 CTS. TO $1·00.

ONE CASE BLACK TAFFETA SILK GLOVES.

ONE CASE BLACK HENRIETTA CLOTHS, OR SILK WARP CASHMERES, $1·50 TO $2·50.

ONE CASE BLACK ALL-WOOL MOUSSELINES DE LAINE, 62½ CTS. AND UPWARDS.

TWO CASES BLACK ALL-WOOL HERNANIS, 3-4 and 8-4 WIDE.

TWO CASES BLACK SILK AND WOOL HERNANIS, 3-4 and 8-4 WIDE, ALL QUALITIES.

ONE CASE BLACK FLORENTINE, 3-4 and 8-4 WIDE.

ONE CASE BLACK CRNAPPINES, 37½ CTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 918 CHESNUT St.

N. B.—New Goods of our own importation by every steamer. 3 25 2t

FOURTH EDITION

STATE HOUSE ROW.

Illegal Fee Extortions.

A Complete Investigation.

The Law Association's Report.

Affairs at the Capital.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Craven is ordered to the receiving ship Independence, at Mare Island Navy Yard; Lieutenant-Commander F A. Cook is detached from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the Saranac; Lieutenant L. E. Chenery, from the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, is ordered to the Saranac; Second Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing to examination for promotion.

Treasury Statement.

The fractional currency received from the printing division for the week ending to-day amounted to $639,000; shipments to assistant treasurer's, national banks, etc., $1,540,950 in notes and $391,951 in fractional currency. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national bank circulation $354,164,000, and for deposits of public moneys, $15,723,500; national bank circulation outstanding at this date, $312,388,551; gold notes of national banks outstanding, $221,500; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $709,762. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $332,067; for the fiscal year to date, $109,612,355.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 25.—Judson's block, on East Bridge street, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. M. P. Weil, clothier; Repinsky Brothers, clothiers; L. Phillips, hatter, and B. E. Ingersoll, fruit and confectionery, lost the greater portion of their stock. The total loss is $30,000; insurance, $35,000.

The New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The following items appear in the weekly bank statement published to-day:—

Loans decreased	$1,462,084
Specie decreased	3,046,738
Legal-tenders decreased	$432,327
Deposits decreased	5,171,341

FROM THE SOUTH.

Steamer Ashore.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—The steamship Falcon, from Baltimore, is ashore near this bar. No particulars received. The weather is unfavorable.

FROM THE WEST.

Adjournment of the Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., March 25.—The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned *sine die* at 11 A. M. to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

Evening Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—3 P.M.—Cotton closed active and firmer; uplands, 7⅜@7⅝d.; Orleans, 7⅝@7⅞d. Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 4000 for export and speculation.

ROW OFFICE EXTORTIONS.

Illegal Fees—Action of the Bar—Report of the Committee of the Law Association.

The committee appointed by the Law Association upon the subject of the illegal fees charged by public officers in the county of Philadelphia, and to consider the most effectual means of reducing the charges to those stated in the fee bills, beg leave to report—

That they have had several meetings, at which the matter submitted to them has been discussed, but that owing to the various engagements of the members of the committee, they have not been able to complete the duties of their appointment, and respectfully ask that they may be continued until the next meeting of the association, when they will be able to present in full their plans for the suppression of the extortions practised by the officers of the law upon litigants.

Your committee beg leave, however, now, to submit some of the measures which they have agreed to recommend, and which, if adopted and carried out, as the committee trust and believe they may be, will be, they think, efficacious in speedily reducing the fees from irregular and extortionate charges to the fixed legal fees established by the acts of Assembly on the subject, and which your committee believe are more than compensatory and remunerative to the officers.

Your committee find upon examination that, except in one or two of the offices, there is an increase in the illegal fees and extortion after each election as each new incumbent assumes his office; and that however outrageous may have been the illegal gains of his predecessor, the new officer is not content until he has either increased upon the existing charges, or made and created new ones even more illegal and extortionate; indeed, the fee bills are utterly ignored, and if the various acts of Assembly had been repealed they would not more effectually have been banished from mind and memory. This is particularly the case in the offices of the Sheriff and Register of Wills, and it is therefore to these two officers that your committee will direct their attention first.

In the case of Jackson vs. Pardue, 3 Penn'a R., 522, the Supreme Court ruled that "the Legislature have shown great anxiety to restrain officers from charging or taking illegal fees;" and that the officer is prohibited from "taking greater or other fees than those expressed or limited; from charging, demanding, and taking any fee when the business for which the charge is made has not been actually performed; and from charging or demanding a fee for services unless the services are expressly provided for by the act." The court add, "The object of the act was to shield debtors from oppression, and particularly to guard against compensatory fees. The penalty is given to the party injured; and whether the charge is made ignorantly, or oppressively, and fraudulently, is immaterial." In that case the illegal fee was paid upon an execution, but the court held that the officer who issued the execution, with his costs endorsed, was liable.

Your committee beg leave then to present the following measures for your immediate action:—

1. That a solicitor be chosen by the association at once for the purpose of prosecuting actions to recover and enforce the penalties prescribed for taking and charging illegal feel, in all cases which may be brought to his notice.

Your committee will say in this connection that the name of John J. Ridgway, Esq., has been submitted to them to fill the position of solicitor, but they leave action upon this nomination to the association, recommending, however, his appointment.

2. That the solicitor be directed to notify the Sheriff to comply with the eleventh section of the act of February 28, 1835, which requires him to place and keep up in some conspicuous part of his office the seventy-ninth section of the act entitled "An act relating to townships and county and township offices;" and also to request all officers of the Row and the Recorder of Deeds, whose fees are ascertained, limited, and appointed by an act entitled 'An act to establish a fee bill," passed March 28, 1814, and an act of 22d February, 1821, to comply with the 14th section of said act of February 22, 1821, which requires them to make out, publish, and keep up fair tables of their respective fees in some conspicuous part of their respective offices. And to proceed and recover the respective penalties prescribed in default of compliance with the said request.

3. That a full and careful analysis be prepared of all the fee bills in force, showing, in a concise and convenient form, what fees and compensations the said various officers are entitled to charge; and that the same shall be printed either for gratuitous circulation or at a price only sufficient to pay the cost of publishing the same. It was the intention of your committee to have prepared and submitted such an analysis or table at this meeting, but they have only been able to prepare and present a table showing the fees of the Register of Wills.

4. That a pledge be presented to the members of the bar in the following words, and their signatures obtained thereto:—

"We the undersigned members of the bar of Philadelphia, do hereby pledge ourselves to each other and the Law Association of Philadelphia,

"First. That we will pay no illegal fees or costs to any public officer, clerks of the courts, or prothonotaries or their deputies, without receiving a memorandum or bill of particulars, showing the amount of such costs paid and the services rendered, and a receipt therefor.

"Second. That we will send all such memoranda or bills of particulars and receipts to the office of the solicitor of the Law Association for his inspection, and that we will report any illegal charges and fees made taken by the various public officers.

"That we will each contribute annually the sum of one dollar, to defray the expenses of prosecutions against officers and the salary of solicitor.

5. That every citizen of Philadelphia be requested to further the ends of the association by taking and requiring a receipt for all fees and costs paid by him to any public officer, and shall send said receipt, with his name and residence, to the solicitor, who shall thereupon take action upon the same, without cost, charge, or trouble to the citizen furnishing the same, or requiring his attendance at Court, as the receipts, with the record of the particular case, will be all the evidence necessary to recover.

Your committee beg leave to submit an act which they have prepared, and which they would recommend should at once be forwarded to Harrisburg in such a manner as will secure its immediate passage, and by which many of the embarrassing technicalities which tend to defeat the prosecution of actions to recover penalties will be removed.

Your committee would also recommend that a committee of at least five should be appointed to co-operate with the solicitor of the association in his prosecutions, by advising and counselling with him upon such points as he may desire; and that this committee shall be appointed semi annually.

In conclusion, the committee beg leave to say that since their appointment they have been called upon by many citizens who take an active interest in the objects for which this committee has been appointed, and who are warmest in their desires for this reformation.

In the offices of the Register of Wills and of the Recorder of Deeds many of the illegal fees are taken directly from the citizens themselves, and not from the hands of attorneys, letters of administration being frequently taken by parties themselves who are charged eleven and twelve dollars for services which are fixed at two dollars and twenty-five cents, and we recommend that the attention of the solicitor be at once directed to this office, and that prompt and effective measures be taken to reduce the charges to the legal standard.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELI K. PRICE, THOMAS J. DIEHL,
WM. L. HIRST, ARTHUR M. BURTON.
GEORGE W. THORN,

An act relating to the mode of procedure in certain actions.

Section 1. That in all actions instituted in any court, or pending an appeal from aldermen or justices of the peace, brought to recover illegal fees, or the penalty provided by law for receiving illegal fees, the plaintiff may enter judgment for the amount claimed on or at any time after the third Saturday after the return day, unless the defendant, his clerk, or deputy, as hereinafter provided, shall have filed a sufficient affidavit of defense stating the nature and character of the same: provided that the plaintiff shall have filed within two weeks after the return day a statement specifying the fees charged to be illegal, the date of payment, and the name of the officer, clerk, or deputy who received the same; and in all cases the affidavit of defense shall not be considered sufficient unless made by the officer, clerk, or deputy alleged to have received the same. And the Courts of Common Pleas shall have original concurrent jurisdiction of all such actions.

Section 2 That it shall be lawful to go to trial upon the said statement and affidavit of defense without other pleading, saving to each party the right of amendment as in other cases.

Section 3. That the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled an Act relating to the County of Philadelphia, passed the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1843, be and the same are hereby re-enacted, and shall apply to the prothonotaries of the various courts of said county, to the Register of Wills, Sheriff, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerks of the Orphans' Court and the Court of Quarter Sessions.

FEES OF REGISTER OF WILLS.

Probate of wills and letters testamentary	$1·00
Registering the same—every ten words	·1
Letters of administration	·75
For bonds of executors and administrators	1·50
Filing and entering renunciation	·50
For annexing a will, every ten words	·01
Issuing citation, or attachment with seal	·50
Entering caveat	·25
Commission to take testimony	·75
Precept for an issue	·31¼
Administering oath or affirmation	05
Filing list of articles appraised	·25
Filing list of articles sold at vendue	·25
Examining, passing, and filing the amounts of executors or administrators	2·50
Advertising executors' and administrators' accounts	2·00
Advertising guardian's account	1 00
For every copy not exceeding 75 items, with certificate and seal	1·00
For every additional item	·01
For entering exceptions to executors' or administrators' bonds and hearing the same	·50
For holding Register's Court per day	200
For every search	·12
Certificate and seal	·50
When the estate does not exceed in value the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for all official acts after letters have been granted	2·00
Subpœna	·37½

UNITED STATES STAMP DUTIES.

Probate of wills or letters of administration, where estate is declared not to exceed the value of two thousand dollars, $1; for every additional thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents.

Provided that no stamp, either for probate or wills or letters testamentary or of administration or on administrators' or guardians' bond, shall be required where the value of the estate real or personal does not exceed one thousand dollaas.

MOURNING NOTE PAPERS,

Envelopes,

And Visiting Cards,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,

No. 913 ARCH Street,

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WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match. PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wcm8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$14,000, $12,000, $10,000, AND $8000 TO invest on mortgage. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
3 25 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

AUCTIONEERS.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 717 Locust street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

March 29, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior furniture. May be examined on the morning of sale, at 8 o'clock. [3 25 2t

Catalogues now ready.

Sale S. W. corner Twelfth and Columbia avenue.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning,

March 29, at 10 o'clock, the neat household furniture. Also, the
STORE FIXTURES, COUNTERS, SHELVING, AND SMALL LOT OF DRY GOODS. [3 25 3t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp1

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 707 Corinthian avenue. On Tuesday, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate No. 707 Corinthian avenue, No. 787; containing in front on Corinthian avenue 18 feet, and extending in depth on the south line 110 feet 11½ inches to Capitol street, and on the north line 111 feet 4½ inches. The house has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Terms—$4850 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 25s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of Mary Miller, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Three Desirable Residences and six Building Lots, Germantown Avenue, Mount Airy, Twenty-second Ward. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, the following described property, late of Mary Miller, deceased, viz.:—

Nos. 1 and 2. Two three-story stone residences on Germantown avenue, Mount Airy. All that lot of ground, with three-story stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, Twenty-second ward, beginning at a stake on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, 86 feet 4½ inches southeast from the southeast side of Miller street; thence by land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased, south 60 deg. 25 min., west 24 feet 1½ inches to a corner; thence still by the same south 44 deg. 12 min., west 384 feet ½ inch to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city; thence along the northeast side of said street south 45 deg. 30 min., east 45 feet 7½ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 2, next hereafter described, north 45 deg. 18 min., east 338 feet 1 inch to a corner, and north 57 deg. 56½ min., east 54 feet 1½ inches to the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and thence by the same north 29 deg. 43½ min., west 60 feet 8½ inches to the place of beginning, containing 73 92-100 perches of land. The improvements are a three-story stone (rough-cast) cottage-built residence, with two-story frame back building; has parlor (with folding doors), gas, oven in out-kitchen, etc.

All that lot of ground, with the three story stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, Twenty second ward. Beginning at a stake on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, a corner of lot No 1, before described, at the distance of 147 feet 1¼ inches southeast from the southeast side of Miller street; thence by lot No. 1 south 57 deg. 56½ min., west 54 feet 1½ inches to a corner, and south 45 deg. 18 min., west 338 feet 1 inch to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city; thence by the same south 45 deg. 30 min., east 45 feet 7½ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 3, hereafter described, north 44 deg. 30 min., east 384 feet 4½ inches to the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and thence by the same north 29 deg 34½ min., west 29 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; containing 62 7-100 perches of land. The improvements are a three-story stone (rough-cast) cottage-built residence, with two-story frame back building; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, oven in out-kitchen, etc.

No. 3. Large and Valuable Three-story Stone Residence, Barn, Ice-house, etc., N. W. corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues, 3 fronts, lot 120 by 370 feet, known as "Miller's Boarding-house." All that lot of ground, with the large stone mansion, barn, ice-house, and other improvements thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the west corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues, thence along the southwest side of Germantown avenue north 36 deg. 31½ min., west 120 feet 3 inches to a corner, thence by lot No. 2, before described, south 44 deg. 30 min., west 384 feet 4½ inches to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city, thence by the same south 45 deg. 39 min., east 118 feet 9¼ inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue; thence by same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 363 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre 48 48-100 perches of land. The improvements are a large three-story stone (rough-cast) residence, with two-story frame back building and one-story kitchen; has large hall, parlor, large dining-room, library, reception-room, 2 chambers on first floor, 11 chambers on the second, and 15 on the third; large porch and verandah, gas, furnace, etc. Also, stone barn, with stabling for 5 horses, box stall, cow stable, pig pens, ice-house, etc.

No. 4. Large Lot—1½ acres—S. W. corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues. All that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue and southeast side or Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty second ward. Beginning at a stake on the south corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues; thence along the southwest side of Germantown avenue south 36 deg 31½ min., east 113 feet 6½ inches to a corner of George H. Garrett's land; thence by the same south 44 deg. 27½ min., west 435 feet 4½ inches to a corner, in line of lot No. 8; thence by the same north 45 deg. 21 min., west 111 feet 1 inch to the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence along the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 452 feet 9¾ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 1 rood, and 22 84-100 perches of land.

No. 5. Lot, Mount Pleasant avenue and Bryan street. All that lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and on the southwest side of Bryan street, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the west corner of Mount Pleasant avenue and Bryan street; thence along the southwest side of Bryan street north 45 deg. 30 min., west 209 feet 8½ inches to the line of land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased; thence by the same south 44 deg. 12 min., west 210 feet 1½ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 6, hereafter described, south 45 deg. 30 min., east 208 feet 7¼ inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence by the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 210 feet 1½ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre and 41 4-100 perches of land.

No. 6. Lot, Mount Pleasant avenue, Mower street and Miller street, 3 fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, 219 feet 1½ inches southwest from the southwest side of Bryan street; thence by lot No. 5, before described, north 45 deg. 30 min., west 208 feet 7¼ inches to a corner; thence by land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased, north 48 deg. 25 min., west 122 feet 1½ inches to a corner, 4 feet northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence by land late of George W. Carpenter, deceased, south 44 deg. 14 min., west 287 feet 9½ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of said street south 46 deg. 16 min., east, crossing Miller street, 213 feet 2½ inches to a corner in the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart, and thence by the same the two next following courses and distances, viz.:—North 44 deg. 24 min., east 110 feet 9½ inches to a corner, and south 44 deg., east 116 feet 4 inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence along the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 184 feet 5⅝ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 3 roods, 26 83-100 perches, more or less.

No. 7. Lot, Miller street, Mower street, and Cresheim road, 3 fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Cresheim road, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stone on the northeast side of Cresheim road; thence along the northeast side of said road north 12 deg. 34 min., west, crossing Miller street, 252 feet 10¾ inches to a corner, 3 feet 6 inches northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence by land late of George W. Carpenter, deceased, north 44 deg. 14 min., east 319 feet 1½ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street, 3 feet 6 inches northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence along the middle of Mower street, by lot No. 6, before described, south 46 deg. 6 min., east 213 feet 2½ inches to a corner in the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart, and thence by the same south 44 deg. 24 min., west 458 feet 3 inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 3 roods, 19 84-100 perches

No. 8. Lot, Mt. Pleasant avenue and Mower street, two fronts. All that lot of ground situate on the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a point on the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, 452 feet 9¾ inches southwest from the southwest side of Germantown avenue; thence partly by lot No. 4 and partly by ground of Geo. H. Garrett south 45 deg. 21 min., east 554 feet 11¾ inches to a corner; thence by ground of Geo. H. Garrett south 43 deg. 41 min., west 446 feet 7¾ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of Mower street north 46 deg. 6 min., west 445 feet to a corner of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart; thence by said land the two following courses and distances, viz.: north 44 deg. 29 min., east 100 feet 7 inches to a corner, and north 44 deg., west 113 feet 9 inches to the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence by the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 348 feet 8¾ inches to the place of beginning; containing 5 acres, 1 rood. 35 59-100 perches.

No. 9. Lot, Mower street, extending through to Cresheim road, two fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Old Cresheim road, Twenty second ward. Beginning at a corner on the northeast side of the Cresheim road; thence by land, late of John Tannahill, deceased, north 43 deg. 7 min., east 153 feet 2 inches to a corner, and south 44 deg. 43 min., east 114 feet 10 inches to a corner: thence by land of George H. Garrett north 43 deg. 41 min., east 369 feet 10¾ inches to the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of Mower street, by lot No. 8, north 46 deg. 6 min., west 445 feet to a corner, on the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart; thence by the same south 44 deg. 29 min., west 642 feet 8¼ inches to the northeast side of Cresheim road; thence by the same south 12 deg. 34 min., east 45 feet 2¾ inches to a corner, and south 30 deg. 10 min., east 2 feet to a corner of Michael Galloway's land; thence by the same, the next three following courses and distances, viz., north 44 deg. 32 min., east 146 feet 4½ inches to a corner, south 46 deg., east 80 feet to a corner, and south 44 deg. 32 min., west 168 feet 10¾ inches to the northeast side of Cresheim road, thence along the same south 30 deg. 10 min., east 69 feet 7¼ inches to a corner, north 79 deg. 22 min., east 231 feet 5¼ inches to a corner, and thence south 49 deg. 15 min., east 19 feet 8¾ inches to the place of beginning; containing 5 acres, 2 roods, 24 62-100 perches.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

By the Court,
JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY, Clerk O. C.
JOS. REX,
WM. REX,
JESSE HINKLE, Administrators.
JAMES KEISEL,

N. B.—The above are located on very high ground, commanding a beautiful view of the country for miles around, and the sites are very valuable for country residences, being in the immediate vicinity of and adjoining elegant country-seats. Lithographic plans may be had at the auction rooms.

Mount Pleasant avenue, Bryan and Mower streets are not cut through yet, but laid out on the city plan.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 25 ap 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and valuable Building known as the Humane Hose House, No. 227 Wood street. On Tuesday, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that four-story press-brick front building, situate on the north side of Wood street, east of Third street, No. 227; containing in front on Wood street 15 feet, and extending in depth 50 feet. The building is well and substantially built, been occupied by the Humane Hose Company; is also valuable for manufacturing purposes. Gas fixtures are included in the sale free of charge. Immediate possession. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 25 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1625 Burton street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and below South street. On Tuesday, April 4th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the north side of Burton street, No. 1625; the lot containing in front on Burton street 13 feet, and extending in depth 52 feet; contains 5 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $58·80. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1721 South street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 25 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Four-story Brick Dwelling, No. 106 Union street, west of Front street. On Tuesday, April 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that four-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the south side of Union street, west of Front street, No. 106, containing in front on Union street, 14 feet 11 inches, and extending in depth 71 feet, including an alley 2 feet 8 inches wide, now open. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 25s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS,
No. 224 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Department of Surveys until 3 o'clock P. M. of April 15, 1871, for the CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE over the river Schuylkill on the site of the Suspension Bridge at Fairmount, and its approaches to extend from Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden streets, in the Fifteenth ward, to Thirty-second and Bridge streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward, a length of about 2730 feet.

Proposals will be received for the bridge superstructure over the river, including all materials, workmanship, and erecting ready for use. It will be 340 feet span, of wrought iron, and also two trusses for Thirtieth street, 80 feet span, of wrought iron. Detailed plans of these bridges, conforming to specifications, to accompany proposals.

Proposals for all the iron work on *approaches* will be accepted separately, to be erected complete for use, as per plans and specifications.

And separate proposals for the graduation and masonry, to include curbing and paving, as per specifications and plans.

Each bid must be made upon blanks prepared, otherwise they will not be accepted, and every bidder must submit the names of two persons of undoubted responsibility, who will be bound with them as security for the faithful completion of contract. The city reserves the privilege of rejecting any and all bids that may not be satisfactory.

Payments will be made monthly in bonds of the city of Philadelphia, or in cash, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certificate from the Law Department that a proper bond for the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, has been filed there, in accordance with the ordinance approved May 25, 1860.

The contractor or contractors, in making their proposals, shall do so with the understanding that if their proposal shall be accepted every item of difference which may arise incident thereto shall be decided by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, from whose decision there shall be no appeal.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals offered on said day, at 3 o'clock. Plans may be seen and examined at the Department of Surveys, where specifications and blank proposals may be obtained on and after the 18th inst.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
3 25s4t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,

1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

THE BEST SHIRT BOSOMS.

Our Shirt Bosoms are celebrated for the superior style in which they are made, and for great durability.

Linen Shirt Bosoms at all prices from 25 cents up.

MILLIKEN'S GOLDEN-FLAX LINENS,

Undoubtedly the best and cheapest Linens in the market. A full line now open.

Richardson's Housewife Linens.	Medium Linens.
Light Medium Linens for Ladies.	Fine Bosom Linens.

LOWER PRICES FOR LINENS.

We are pleased to announce to our customers that

We have made a

Great Reduction from Last Season's Prices.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

CARPET HOUSE.

A visit to our Store will convince any one that we are prepared to offer

Great Bargains and Special Inducements to Cash Purchasers in Carpetings.

HAVING A LARGE LOT OF

Ingrain, Tapestry Brussels and Body Brussels

Consigned to us for our special account, we can sell them at same prices as they are bough wholesale at in New York. This we guarantee.

INGRAINS at 75 cents per yard, all wool.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1·12 per yard.
OTHER GOODS JUST AS LOW.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street, next door to Masonic Hall.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 tnstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

WARRANTED PURE

Old Government Java Coffee.

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.

For sale only at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving. 3 2 thstu rp§

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FINE

Curtain Materials.

NEW LACE

Curtains and Shades

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

3 16 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.,

Safe Makers to the United States Government

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

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STEAM

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,

ETC. ETC.,

Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks

SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth3mrp

LARGE SUGAR, SILVER, AND NORWAY Maples, Apple, Peach, Pear, and Plum Trees, dwarf and standard. Orange, Orange and Evergreens, for lawns and hedges.

Address J. PERKINS, Moorestown, N. J. [1t*

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

FILIOLÆ DULCISSIMÆ.

BY HENRY ALFORD.

Say, wilt thou think of me when I'm away,
Borne from the threshold and laid in the clay,
Past and unheard of for many a day?

Wilt thou remember me when I am gone,
Further each year from the vision withdrawn,
Thou in the sunset, and I in the dawn?

Wilt thou remember me, when thou shalt see
Daily and nightly encompassing thee,
Hundreds of others, but nothing of me?

All that I ask is a gem of thine eye,
Sitting and thinking when no one is by,
Thus looked he on me—thus rang his reply:—

"'Tis not to die, though the path be obscure;
Vast though the peril, there's One can secure;
Grand is the conflict, the victory is sure;

"But 'tis to feel the cold touch of decay;
'Tis to look back on the wake of one's way,
Fading and vanishing day after day;

"This is a bitterness none can be spared;
This the oblivion the greatest have shared;
This, the true death for ambition prepared.

"Nay, even He who our ransom became,
Bearing the cross, and despising the shame,
Earning a name above every name—

"They who had handled him when he was here,
Kept they in memory his lineaments clear,
Would they command them at will to appear?

"They who heard him and who lived in his voice
Say, could they always recall to their choice
The tone and the cadence which made them rejoice?

"Be we content, then, to pass into shade,
Visage and voice in oblivion laid,
And live in the light that our actions have made. —*Goods Words.*

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. Charles E. Cheney gave notice to his congregation on a late Sunday that members would be received into the church as usual, but that the rite of confirmation would not be administered at present.

—The Rev. B. Eaton, for the last thirty years rector of Trinity Church in Galveston, Texas, was taken suddenly ill on Sunday, the 19th inst., while delivering his sermon, and died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

REFORMED (GERMAN).

—The annual catalogue of the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., for 1870-71 has just been issued. The number of students connected with the institution during the year is twenty-six, divided amongst the three classes as follows:—Senior class, 9; middle class, 9, and junior class, 8.

—"Presbyter" writes in the *Protestant Churchman* touching the assertion of a lawyer during the trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney, at Chicago, that "not five clergymen" ever omit the word "regenerate" in the thanksgiving after baptism, that he personally knows thirty-two presbyters who are in the habit of making that omission. They are distributed through seven dioceses, and some of them are Doctors of Divinity. In several instances the bishops know of the fact, and the pastors have openly told their people that they omit the obnoxious word.

—The American Episcopal congregation in Rome is under the charge of Rev. R. J. Nevin, a man of ability, but of High Church inclinations.

METHODIST.

—The income of the Methodist Church Extension Fund has increased the last two and a half years from $46,000 to $120,000, and is steadily going up to half a million a year, when they will be able to build a church every day in the year.

—The Methodists of Baltimore, Maryland, have purchased a tract of 125 acres of land near Rivertown, intending to use twenty-five acres of woodland for a camp-meeting ground, and dispose of the remainder in building lots for a Methodist village.

—The total cost of the Chinese Methodist Episcopal Mission property on Washington street, San Francisco, including furniture, is $30,000. Rents from stores below and rooms above now amount to $140 per month.

—Ten years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church had less than three thousand dollars' worth of property in St. Louis; now its property is worth at least $200,000.

—At the late meeting of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Leonidas Dobson was reported as having entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and was returned as withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—William J. Lyons, of New York city, recently deceased, devised his estate, valued at from $40,000 to $50,000, to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The income is to go to his widow until her death, when the whole will go to the Missionary Society.

—John Clark, who died several years since at Bellows Falls, Vermont, left by will near $30,060 to the Vermont Methodist Conference. The will was contested by some of his brother's children, and after two years of litigation it has just been decided in favor of the conference. A portion of the bequest will go to the Seminary at Montpelier.

—The different branches of the Methodist Church in Canada have appointed committees for negotiating a union. Five of these branches were represented at a gathering at Toronto recently, and the prospects of union are hopeful.

—A Maine correspondent of *Zion's Herald* states that many Free Baptist ministers in that State practise sprinkling of candidates who are sick, and others allow the candidate to choose the mode for himself. The editor thinks these facts show "how near of kin" the Freewill Baptists and Methodists are, and that they ought "to melt into one."

—The Methodist church in Haverhill, Mass., has an organ the bellows of which is worked by water-power.

—The Baltimore Methodists have purchased the "Worthington estate," containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, at $175 an acre, for camp-meeting purposes. Twenty-five acres of woodland will be reserved for camp-meetings, and the remainder sold for family residences. A church is also to be built on the ground.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—A second Congregational Church is to be started in Washington, D. C. The Rev. Mr. Snell, late of Hartford, Conn., and grandson of the venerable Dr. Snell, of Brookfield, is laboring in a part of the city where buildings are about going up very fast, and where the only accessible church is Roman Catholic. It is expected that a chapel will be erected during the coming summer.

—The Rev. Samuel E. Evans has been dismissed from his pastorate in the Congregational church at East Providence, R. I. He has joined the Methodists.

—The Rev. Joseph Ward, with one helper, is planting Congregationalism over the great Territory of Dakota—"twice as large as the whole of New England, with enough left to make sixteen States like Rhode Island."

—The Congregational church at Fort Lee, N. J., was recently sold under foreclosure of bond and mortgage, and was bid in by the congregation at $4383. One of the creditors has since waived a claim of $2000, and the liabilities now amount to about $4000. The Presbyterian congregation of Englewood has assumed the responsibility of adjusting the troubles, and intends to establish a mission in this place and contribute towards its support.

—The Union Church of Oak Park, Illinois (the Rev. George Huntington, acting pastor), have unanimously voted to adopt the Congregational name and policy, and to connect themselves with the Chicago Association.

—"The Dacotah Congregational Association" is a new sister born into the Pilgrim family on February 20, at Yankton. Five churches entered into fellowship. The church at Canton was in the midst of a revival—blessed seal of the Spirit upon the organization.

BAPTIST.

—At the close of the war there were about ten thousand Baptists in West Virginia. Now there are twenty thousand—much more thoroughly organized for working now than at any previous period. Many churches that a few years since were mission stations are now self-sustaining. Many new points have recently been looked after, and new churches are already being looked after at centres.

—The Rev. R. Fuller, D. D., has resigned the charge of the Seventh Baptist Church of Baltimore, Md., and accepted that of the Eutaw Place Church in that city. This is a colony from the Seventh Church.

—The Baptists of Chicago, Illinois, have given a cordial invitation to all the leading Baptist societies to hold their May anniversaries in that city.

—There is at the present time an unusual degree of religious interest in Boston, Mass. It commenced directly after the Week of Prayer, and has increased slowly until the present time. Its most marked presence has been in the Shawmut Avenue Baptist Church. About fifty have united with the church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. J. A. Lefevre, of the Franklin Square Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md., has received and accepted a call to the Pine Street Church, St. Louis, Missouri.

—Twenty-six persons were received as members of the Presbyterian Church at Charlottesville, Virginia, at their communion a few Sabbaths ago. Of these only six were received upon dismission from other churches. This addition is a great encouragement to the pastor, the Rev. Edgar Woods, and to all that church.

—Dr. Metheny, of the Syrian Mission of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Old School) at Latakia, under date of January 4, 1871, writes:—"We had our communion on Sabbath, January 1, and received twelve persons on profession; five of these were Fellahin boys. We had one hundred hearers, beside the thirty communicants. Our church has now, beside those who are of the mission force, twenty-four native communicants and their children."

—The Presbyterian and United Presbyterian Churches have appointed committees to consider the question of a union of the two Churches.

—The first Protestant Church building in Rome is now being secured for Dr. Lewis, a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, at an expense of £3000, most of which has been subscribed by his friends.

—The Presbyteries of the United Presbyterian Church are discussing the question, "Is Papal baptism valid?" "Some vote aye, some no, some both ways, some are mum."

—Rev. Thomas J. Brown, of Logan Square Presbyterian Church of this city, has received a call to the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Utica, N. Y., of which Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., was the recent pastor.

LUTHERAN.

—The English Lutheran Church at Williamsport, Pa., by a majority of 21 out of 119 votes polled, has decided to join its fortunes with the Pennsylvania Synod as against the General Synod party. This is understood to be a triumph of the "High Church" interest.

—Mr. Jacob Roedel, of Lebanon, a member of the Rev. Mr. Rhodes' congregation, has given $1000 to the Missionary Institute and $1000 to Myerstown Mission.

—At the communion on Sabbath, the 5th inst., in the First English Lutheran Church at Dayton, Ohio (Rev. I. Magee's), 23 persons were added to the congregation, making the number of additions during the last two years 280, and the aggregate membership at present 630.

—The Swedish Lutheran Church at Cumpello, Ill., to which Mad'lle Nilsson gave about $2500, by means of a concert, was dedicated February 12, and christened "Christina Church," in honor of the donor.

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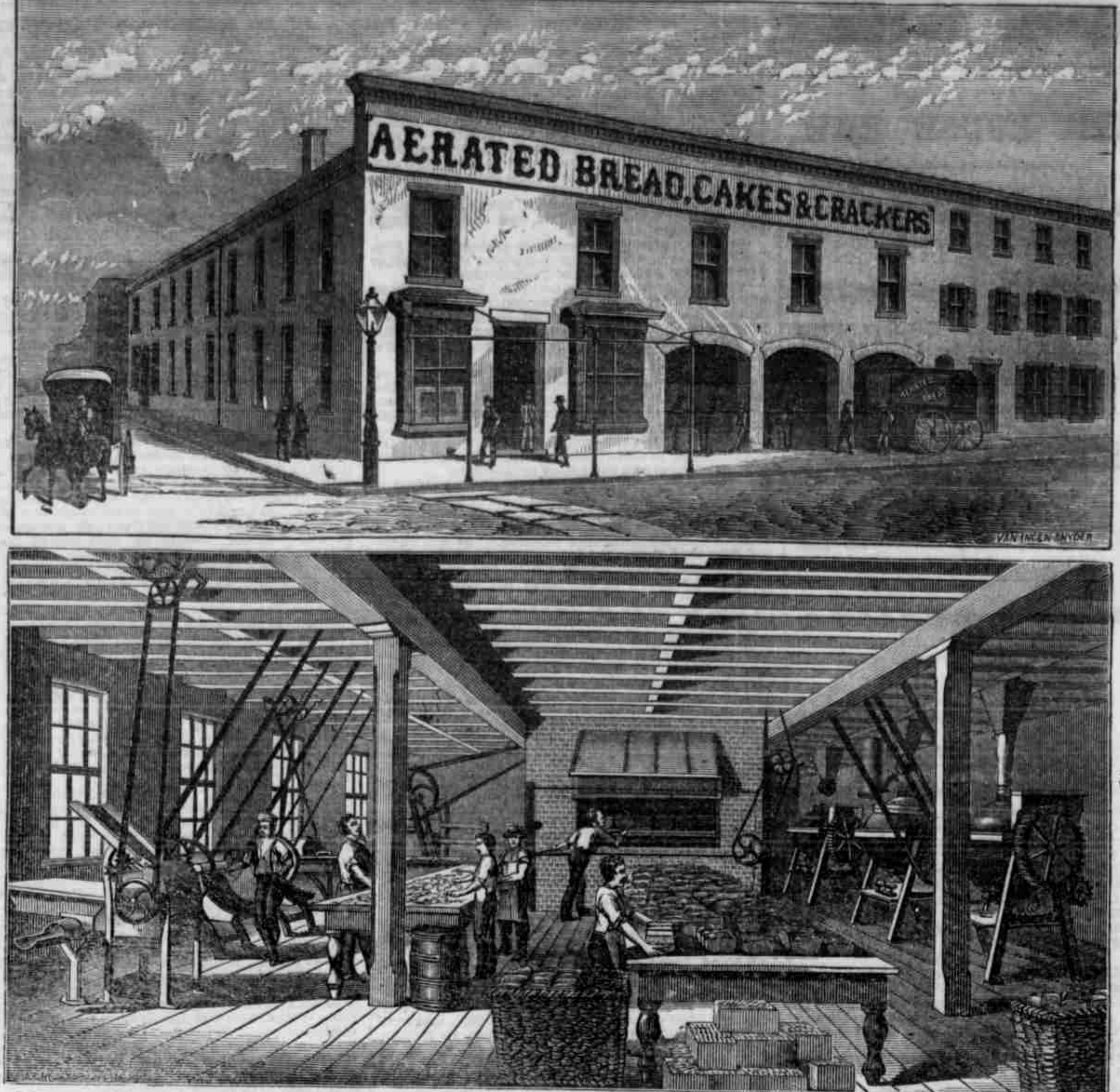

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

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2 6 3m Secretary.

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Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
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SAXON GREEN.
is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Miss Glover as "Rosalind."

"Rosalind," in *As You Like It*, is one of the most graceful and fascinating among the many fascinating women who people the theatre of Shakespeare. She is, like the play itself, far removed from the commonplaces of common life, and yet there is no character created by Shakespeare which is more true to human nature or which combines more perfectly the real and the ideal. The refinement, the quaintness, the poetry of "Rosalind's" character demand peculiar qualifications in the actress who undertakes its representation. These qualifications Miss Glover possesses in an eminent degree and her beauty, her intelligence, and her refinement of style did her good service last evening when she attempted the part for the first time in the presence of a very large audience. Miss Glover's personation was marked by a thorough appreciation of the character, which had evidently been studied with unusual care, and an apparent lack of confidence in her abilities to do justice to her conception alone prevented the performance from being a brilliant success. If the entire performance had been equal to the first scene, or if the lines had all been read in the same manner as was the epilogue, Miss Glover's "Rosalind" would have deserved unqualified praise. During a portion of the play, however, she was not at her ease, and a slight embarrassment of manner and an indistinctness of utterance marred an otherwise excellent personation. When Miss Glover has played the character a few times, and made herself entirely at home in it, her "Rosalind" will be a thoroughly artistic performance, the merits of which will undoubtedly be cordially recognized by the public. Miss Glover is an actress of such real ability that she owes it to herself to endeavor to correct some of her imperfections of style. One of the most important of these is an indistinctness of utterance, and an English habit of running words together in such a manner that it is impossible for the audience to understand what is said. Part of this comes from a natural lisp, but that it is not impossible to overcome it is proved by the fact that Miss Glover frequently does go through an entire scene without her lisp being apparent. The epilogue last evening was a beautiful piece of reading, and it would be difficult to improve upon it.

The other parts of the play were well sustained, Mr. Davenport personating the "melancholy Jaques" as he alone can do, and Mr. Thorne making a capital representative of "Orlando." Mr. Lennox played the part of "Touchstone" in excellent style, and Miss Lily Vining Davenport sustained the character of "Celia" in a creditable manner.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *As You Like It* will be repeated this afternoon, and *The Carpenter of Rouen* and *Robert Macaire* this evening.

Miss Fanny Davenport will appear on Monday as "Lady Gay Spanker" in *London Assurance*.

AT THE WALNUT, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this afternoon in the drama of *The Connie Soogah*. This evening they will conclude their engagement by appearing in *Born to Good Luck*, *In and Out of Place*, and *Paddy the Piper*.

On Monday the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be produced, with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a great number of novel features.

AT THE ARCH John Brougham's dramatization of *The Old Curiosity Shop* will be performed this afternoon and evening, with Lotta as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness."

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, dramatic performance will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN variety entertainments are announced for this afternoon and evening.

MISS CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear in a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening next.

THEODORE THOMAS and his grand orchestra will give a concert on Friday evening next at the Academy of Music, and a matinee performance on Saturday.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, announce a grand concert to be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, April 13.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL Bookkeeper who is fully capable of adjusting any intricate accounts, would gladly accept of employment either permanent or temporary. Can furnish good reference as to honesty, capacity, etc.

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SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
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Has been thoroughly renovated, refitted, and newly furnished by
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
Of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., and Columbia House, Cape May, N. J. 3 18 10t

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MACHINERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
GREATLY IMPROVED PUMP,
Inclosed from dust,
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reducing wear fully one-half.
Jacks on hire, from 4 to 100 tons.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE.
Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.
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GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND
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In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
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Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4·40 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths! No 1009 MARKET Street.

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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	163,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293,557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727·97

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Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
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People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870..................$128,851·78
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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

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John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..............$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870..............$600·388·24
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
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$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL		$500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871		$3,050,536
Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050	
		$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

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CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL..............................$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

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JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·30 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. 1871
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1871
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. 1871
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1871
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1871
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1871
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Please take notice that the undersigned has filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, and that the said Court have appointed THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1871, at the County Court House, as the time and place for the hearing of the said petition, and where the creditors of the undersigned may attend, should they deem proper.

MATTHYS KAAS,
3 14 tuths 6t Insolvent.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly.

FURMAN SHEPPARD,
District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
NO. 212 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

The act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
City Commissioners.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL

AUCTION SALES.

SCOTT'S NEW ART GALLERY, NO. 1129 CHESNUT STREET, GIRARD ROW,
OPENED ON MONDAY, MARCH 27,
With the Exhibition of
EDW. MORAN'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
Land and Sea,
SEVENTY-FIVE IN NUMBER.

To be sold at Peremptory Sale, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7½ o'clock, on account of Mr. MORAN'S departure from the city.

In the collection will be found his latest and best works, including that presented to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the war in Europe; and also, the elaborate and beautiful studies of Coasts and Landscapes, made during the past ten years, and never intended for sale.

Paintings on exhibition from MONDAY, March 27, until the evening of sale, March 30, free, at the new Galleries, No. 1129 Chesnut street.

Catalogues $1; sold for the benefit of the Relief Fund, and containing seventy-two illustrations of the Pictures, drawn on stone by Mr. Moran. The size of each Painting is also given, so that buyers at a distance can obtain an excellent idea of the subject.

Bids can be sent to and catalogues obtained from JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, No. 816 Chesnut street, or or B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer. [3 24 fsm w4t]

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 409 Chesnut street.
PLAIN AND FANCY TYPE, PRINTING MATERIAL, ETC.
On Monday morning,
March 27, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of a Job Printing Office. 3 24 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
March 28, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

WALNUT, Nos. 1013 and 1015—Stores and Dwellings.
GRAY'S AVENUE, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, and Sixty-fifth streets—Elegant Country Seat, 12¼ acres.
FILBERT, No. 1223—Hotel—Lot 68 by 106.
LONG LANE—"Buists' Brick-yard."
CHESNUT, No. 1013—Valuable Store.
RIDGE AVENUE, No. 2119—Tavern and Dwelling.
FRANKLIN, No. 2130—Genteel Dwelling.
EIGHTH (North), No. 1504—Modern Residence.
EIGHTH (North), No 1506—Modern Residence.
PINE, above Forty-first—Valuable Lot.
GROUND RENT—$60.
ANITA, No. 1023—Genteel Dwelling.
RICHMOND, above Allegheny avenue—Large Lot.
CARPENTER, No. 626—Genteel Dwelling.
DAUPHIN, No. 224—Genteel Dwelling.
SEVENTY-SECOND and PASCHAL AVENUE—Large Lot.
FITZWATER, Nos. 2039 and 2003—Genteel Dwellings.
CARPENTER, Nos. 2023 and 2025—Two-story Brick Dwellings.
ELLSWORTH, Nos. 2231, 2309, 2311, 2313, 1317, and 1319—Seven Brick Dwellings.
32 shares Steamship Dock Co.
9 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
13 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, new.
3 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
Pew No. 66, middle aisle, Arch St. Presby. Church.
100 shares United Firemen's Insurance Co., $5 paid.
100 shares American B. H. Sewing Machine Co.
138 shares Central Transportation Co.
100 shares Camden and Atlantic RR., preferred.
10 shares Kensington National Bank.
20 shares National Bank of the Republic.
Pew No. 82, middle aisle, St. Stephen's Church.
$5000 Camden and Amboy RR., 1889, May and Nov.
41 shares Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship.
$500 Camden and Burlington RR., 6 per cent.
$1000 Connecticut RR. coupons, 6 per cent.
$1000 Reading RR. coupons, 6 per cent.
$1000 Camden and Amboy RR. (1883), gold.
$1000 Schuylkill Navigation Loan, 1882.
48 shs. Western National Bank.
20 shs. Empire Transportation Co.
1000 shs. Mount Farm Coal and Oil Co.
500 shs. Allegheny and Pittsburg Oil Co.
300 shs. Northern Central Railway.
40 shs. Enterprise Insurance Co.
Catalogues now ready. 3 24 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 5042 Main street, Germantown.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARPETS, CHINA, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 28, at 11 o'clock, will be sold the furniture and carpets of a family declining housekeeping.
Catalogues now ready at the auction store. 3 25 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,
March 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including a large special sale of French dress goods, in Roubaix and Ste. Marie fabrics, by order of Messrs. Henry Barbey & Co. The first and only sale of these goods at auction. 3 21 5t

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 28, at 10 o'clk, on four months' credit. 3 22 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
March 30, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 3 24 5t

SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 ROLLS WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
March 31, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 25 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 318 MARKET Street.

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER,
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street,
New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,
BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Legislative Committee on the Coal Troubles—The Bituminous Miners and their Card—The Complete Tonnage for the Week, Etc.

The special committee appointed from those valiant defenders of our State and city rights, the legislaturemen, for the purpose of taking testimony and of making a report on the subject of the coal difficulties, have been busy during the past week in attending to the duty intrusted to them, performing it in their own inimitable style, and in the manner most pleasing to themselves. They have thus far completed their labors to their own satisfaction sufficiently to make an extended preliminary report, going over the ground of dispute, stating that, whatever the final report of the committee may be, legislative action of any kind will not go far towards remedying the evils that exist, and recommending that the parties to the dispute take the matter out of the hands of the Legislature, and settle it between themselves, as they might have done in the first place before it was brought before the judiciary, by means of arbitration. The report even goes into the English plan of arbitration which has been made public so often, explaining it in detail, and recommending its adoption at all hazards. Probably some friend of the movement has called the attention of a committeeman for the first time to this excellent plan, and he, being struck with its good points, of which it has many, has seized upon it as the quickest remedy, which indeed it is, if all parties only knew it. The committeeman was probably profoundly ignorant of the fact that the plan has been repeatedly proposed to the miners, and has as repeatedly failed, because either one side or the other did not take enough interest in the matter. A recommendation of a method of introduction would be of vastly more service at present than any number of favorable criticisms of the thing itself.

The final report of the committee, it is expected, will be presented some time next week. It will be a very voluminous document. It would also be very valuable were it not that it is only a monument of how the weary length of the thing may be dragged along, retarding all other movements towards reconciliation which promise much better and speedier results. The committee have, for one thing, greatly exceeded their instructions, probably because they thought it would be to the best interests of the public to do so. The resolution of the Senate creating the committee was explicit enough, and required the committee to investigate whether any of the anthracite coal-carrying companies have violated their chartered rights. Notwithstanding these instructions, the committee have entered upon a very expensive general inquiry into the whole coal question, of which the use cannot be seen at present. They seem to have taken it for granted from the start that the violation by the companies of their respective charters has not been made, and that any legislation that way would be useless. They thereupon set themselves to thinking in what other way they could be useful, not caring to return to those who sent them without having spent some money and with such a little report as these facts would warrant, and so have chosen their own course of action. The committee will close up their operations about Friday. The closing arguments by the counsel of the respective sides will begin next Wednesday afternoon, after all the testimony is in. The railroads will have the final say, and their cause will be summed up in person by the President of the Reading Company.

Since the committee have gone thus far, however, it is hoped that they will see the thing through to the end, and not make only a partial examination. If they will but push their inquiries far enough, they will find out, except they be wilfully blind, how the workingmen have been governed by their organization in the past, and how unjust are the numerous demands which have been made by that organization, or rather by its officers in its name.

As we supposed last week, the bituminous miners were not so foolish as to bind themselves to the W. B. A., and unite in a general suspension for the benefit of the eastern region. It can hardly be supposed that such a thing could ever happen, the regions are so far apart and the interests so different. It is well known that the officers of the eastern union have been endeavoring to bring about such a result for some time, but without success. When they caught sight of the delegates at Johnstown, they probably thought that the western men had agreed to the propositions because they had condescended so far as to send representatives to the meeting there held, and thereupon sent off the telegram to the effect that a general suspension was inevitable. The bituminous miners, in their card which they were obliged to publish contradicting the report, state that "we have no idea of abandoning our own organization, which we control, to put ourselves under a foreign organization, controlled by strangers. We have had steady work for the last fifteen years, and want the same in the future."

Good for the bituminous miners. Their own organization, it might be added, is what the W. B. A. was intended to be—a benevolent association, from which the miners draw money in case of sickness, death, or other calamity, and which takes measures for the best interests of the miners. It is not an aggressive body like the W. B. A. If the latter were this only, there could be no opposition to it.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1870.		1871.		
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	36,091	676,926	9,467	516,394	d168,532
Sch. Canal...		34,374	128	36,364	1,980
L. Val R. R. S.	32,111	663,501	6,887	373,716	d289,785
L. V. R. R. Nth			60	34,241	34,221
L. Canal.....					
L. Nav. R. R.	10,540	158,789	1,559	67,128	d 91,661
Scr'ton Sth	25,077	332,887			d332,887
do Nth	6,765	128,186			d128,186
Pa. CoalCo.	11,476	184,022	233	3,242	d180,780
Pa. Canal..					
D. & H. Cal...					
D. & H. R. R. E	7,274	101,049		48,332	d 52,717
do. do. W	956	20,183		12,721	d 7,462
do. do. S.	5,165	37,762			d 37,762
Wyoming Nh.					
Shamokin....	3,758	55,507	7,025	88,522	33,015
Trevorton....	415	4,801			
Big Lick Col.			89	13,313	13,313
Lykens V. Co.		249		10,042	9,792
Williamston.	5,892	34,299	5,452	20,131	d 14,167
	145,520 30,899	2,432,535 1,224,147	30,899	1,224,117	
	114,621	1,208,418			
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...	4,964	45,992	8,183	57,205	11,213
B. & O. R. R.	11,844	97,060	25,238	132,383	35,323
Ches. & O. Ca.			5,410	5,410	5,410
	16,838	143,052	38,826	194,998	
Tot'l, all kind	162,358 69,725	2,575,587 1,419,115	69,725	1,419,115	
	192,633	1,156,472			

The journal also has the following:—

"The situation in this region is this:—Three-fourths of the men would go to work at the basis offered if the leaders would consent to it. A large portion, among them a large number of the Germans, would go to work if they could be protected by the operators afterwards. Some have offered to do so, provided the operators would pledge themselves to do so, but the operators have candidly told them that they had no power to protect them against the W. B. A.

"The suffering in some portions of the region is very great, but in other sections a number of the operators have given suffering laborers employment at dead work, to relieve them to some extent. They do not object to pay laborers a little more than $2·50 basis prices now, and would continue to do so, if a portion of the W. B. A., who control it, would permit them to do so after resumption; but they cannot pay laborers more without taking it off the miners' contract work, which a majority will not permit. Nothing is now extending the suspension but the investigation at Harrisburg. The leaders resort to all kinds of tricks to keep the men out, thinking that something might yet turn up in their favor. But by the turn things are taking, some of the members of the Legislature are becoming more enlightened as to the real state of affairs in the coal regions, and the chances of its resulting in their favor are hourly diminishing, and this even their advocates at Harrisburg openly admit. The most damaging testimony against them is that given by their leaders and their witnesses, but these folks do not seem to comprehend its effect upon the public, but will soon realize it, if we are not greatly mistaken in the signs.

"The Reading Railroad Company contracted last year for 110 boats to be put on the canal. About one-half, we learn, are ready, and the others will be completed as rapidly as possible. The boat capacity of the canal will be about 40,000 tons a week this year."

CAMDEN AND AMBOY.

Operations of the Road During the Year 1870.

The annual report of the State Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies shows the receipts of the joint companies during the year 1870 to have been $5,519,255·65, and the expenditures $4,915,029·01, leaving a balance of profit of $604,226·64. These disbursements include payments for interest and taxes, and the above balance exhibits the net profits on the operations and business of the joint companies during the past year. The taxes now required by law to be paid by the joint companies in lieu of the transit dues imposed by former statutes are $219,171·71. This will continue to be the amount paid by those companies into the treasury of the State of New Jersey each year, until a general law shall be passed requiring all railroad and canal companies to pay a uniform tax. The total amount of taxes paid into the State Treasury during the year by the united companies of New Jersey was $298,128·96.

The tables appended to the report show the following to have been the receipts of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1870:—

Total passenger receipts.	$1,539,726 92
From Philadelphia and Trenton Road for use of cars	300,000·00
United States mails	23,602·15
Miscellaneous	2,665·91
Transportation of goods	2,147,271·51
Total	$4,017,266·49

The amount of through freight carried by the road during the year was 618,640 tons; of way freight, 665,081 tons; and of coal, 369,603 tons.

The gross receipts of the joint companies for the year were as follows:—

Earnings of the railroad	$3,713,666·49
Received for operating Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad	300,000·00
Earnings of the canal	886,723·76
Steam towing and auxiliary works	618,865·40
Total	$5,519,255·65

The gross expenditures for the same period were as follows:—

Expenses of the railroad	$2,690,168·31
Expenses of operating Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad	300,000·00
Expenses of the canal	301,728·30
Steam towing	298,715·10
Interest and general expenses	981,696·79
Taxes	312,728·51
Balance	604,226·64
Total	$5,519,255·65

The aggregate payments made to the State of New Jersey during the year by the joint companies exceeded $270,000, as follows:—

Taxes	$219,171·71
Dividends on stock	28,870·00
Interest on bonds	2,640·00
Premium on gold interest paid	184·00
Total	$250,865·71

The principal of one of the bonds, $20,000, became due in July, 1870, and was paid at maturity, swelling the aggregate to $270,865·71, as already stated.

TO BE PURCHASED.

The Philadelphia and Perkiomen Turnpike Company—Jury Appointed to Assess the Value of Stock of the Company.

The Philadelphia and Perkiomen Turnpike, from Diamond street to Germantown depot, is to be purchased by the city of Philadelphia and dedicated to public uses. By the terms of incorporation of the turnpike company, the State had the right to recover the road after the year 1820. The rights of the State over the road having come into the possession of the city of Philadelphia in the year 1865, the work of assessing the assets of the company is to be done at once. The jury appointed under the law to inquire into the value of the property of the turnpike company met yesterday in Germantown. The jury consists of Messrs. E. R. Cope, Hiram Miller, Joseph B. Barry, Wm. F. Smith, Robert W. Foust, —— Fletcher, R. W. Stuart, Samuel Kilpatrick, and Archibald McIntyre.

They travelled over the route in company with President Biddle and Treasurer Perot, of the turnpike company, and J. B. Townsend and Chas. E. Lex, attorney for the company. On the part of the city Assistant Solicitor Messick, in place of Thomas C. Worrell, was in attendance. The stock of the company if at par would be worth $230,000, and a part of the duty of the jury will be to approximate towards the real value of the stock.

The company receives $2500 per annum from the railway company for the use of a portion of the road, and the railway company is of course bound to keep the road between its tracks in good condition. When the street through Nicetown was torn up in order to lay the water main, it was never properly repaired. This neglect is directly traceable to the turnpike company, as it is the party under which the railway company is a tenant, and if the latter neglects to keep the road in repair, the former should attend to the matter, and charge the costs to the tenant. It will be a great relief to Germantown when the turnpike becomes the property of the city, and is made an open highway.

THE TRAFFIC IN EGGS.—During the past few weeks the trade in eggs has assumed large proportions, the decline in prices having stimulated the demand. A fortnight ago they commanded 32 cents per dozen, wholesale, but now bring but 16 cents. The shipments to this city by railroad during the past week reached the enormous aggregate of 2509 barrels, and for the past month 9858 barrels. As each barrel contains about seventy dozen eggs, the whole amount received by this channel alone is 690,060 dozen, or 8,280,720 eggs for the month. This is, of course, exclusive of the arrivals by wagons and innumerable other means of conveyance. The cause of the recent decline in prices is undoubtedly due to the fact that the farmers in the interior and the Western States have hoarded them during the last fall in the hope of obtaining large prices during the winter months.

THE FIRES IN FEBRUARY.—Captain McCusker, of the Insurance Patrol, has submitted his statement of the fires which occurred during the month of February. There were 23 box, 40 silent, and 2 false alarms. Of the causes, 40 were accidental, 4 incendiary, 3 supposed incendiary, 8 carelessness, 5 spontaneous, and 1 unknown; total, 61 fires. The buildings in which the fires occurred were occupied as follows:—20 dwellings, 3 cotton and woollen mills, 2 dry goods stores, 2 variety stores, 2 churches, 2 lamp stores, 2 public halls, and 2 woollen mills, and the balance are distributed between liquor stores, carpet manufactories, etc.

The total loss from fire was about $35,000, on which there was triple insurance. The largest fire was that of Shaw's woollen mill, on Day's lane, Germantown. The loss was about $1500.

FALL FROM A SHED.—William C. Murphy, a house carpenter, while working on a shed this morning at Ninth and Fitzwater streets, slipped and fell to the ground, injuring himself internally. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 1324 S. Sixth street.

WINDOW SMASHED.—A large plank last night was thrust through the window of Isaac L. Oakford & Son's, hatters, corner of Eighth and Jayne streets. No hats were taken.

ROBBED OF CIGARS.—John McConnell's cigar store, No. 1902 Market street, was robbed of $25 worth of the weed last night.

VESSELS IN PORT.—There are to-day in port, loading and unloading, 9 steamships, 5 ships, 31 barques, 18 brigs, and 50 schooners—a total of 113 vessels.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The Green Tree Hotel, on Main street, Frankford, was slightly damaged by fire at 7 o'clock this morning.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 315, being an increase of 9 over those of last week and 36 more than that of the corresponding period of last year. Of these 174 were adults and 141 minors. 239 were people of the United States, and 60 were foreigners. 22 were people of color. 20 were from the country. The principal causes of death were:—Consumption of the lungs, 49; disease of the heart, 14; marasmus, 6; old age, 13; typhoid fever, 7; convulsions, 13; inflammation of the lungs, 18; congestion of the brain, 6; debility, 16; scarlet fever, 6.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	14	Seventeenth	9
Second	25	Eighteenth	8
Third	8	Nineteenth	20
Fourth	10	Twentieth	26
Fifth	9	Twenty-first	6
Sixth	2	Twenty-second	8
Seventh	20	Twenty-third	4
Eighth	4	Twenty-fourth	17
Ninth	6	Twenty-fifth	7
Tenth	14	Twenty-sixth	13
Eleventh	4	Twenty-seventh	17
Twelfth	6	Twenty-eighth	5
Thirteenth	7	Unknown	20
Fourteenth	10		
Fifteenth	15	Total	315
Sixteenth	6		

DEPARTURE OF THE SOUTH PENN HOSE.—The South Penn hose carriage was this morning dragged through the streets by a forlorn squad of ex-volunteers. The apparatus, rendered useless by the establishment of the Paid Fire Department, was sold to an out-of-town organization. The South Penn boys could not permit the occasion of its removal to pass without some animadversions upon the city and those who had aided in bringing the lively volunteers to sudden gloom and despondency. Upon a ricketty wagon they rigged a transparency, covered with a number of inscriptions, thus:—

OH! SLUSHY!
YOU AND THE BUMMERS
BROUGHT US TO THIS.

PHILADELPHIA,
YOU HAVE DRIVEN US AWAY.

WHO RULES THE COMMISSIONERS?
THE RING.
WHO RULES THE RING?
THE DEVIL.

There were a number of others of similar tenor. After the wagon came a small fire-sharp, sweltering under the load of an enormous horn, and then followed the ex-volunteers, drawing the carriage.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS—AGREEMENTS SUBMITTED TO A VOTE.—A meeting of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was held this noon at No. 227 South Fourth street, at which the joint agreement entered into by the directors of the Reading Railroad Company and the directors of the Mahanoy and Shamokin Railroad Company, for the consolidation of these companies, and the merger of the latter into the former corporation, was submitted to a vote for its acceptance or rejection. This vote was being taken up to the moment our report closes.

At the same time and place a meeting of the stockholders of the Pine Grove and Lebanon Railroad Company was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the joint agreement for the consolidation of that company with the Lorberry Creek Railroad Company and the Good Spring Railroad Company. The voting is in progress.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—An inquest was held this morning by Deputy Coroner Sees in the case of Patrick Wafer, who died in the Episcopal Hospital from injuries received by falling from a train of cars near Whitehall Station, on the New York road, at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning last. A verdict of death from accident was rendered. The wife of the deceased arrived in the city last night. She is the mother of seven children, the youngest being six weeks old. She is penniless, and the railroad company have decided to send her and the remains of her husband to Providence, where the family resides. Wafer was a shoemaker by trade, and has been working in Philadelphia for the last seven months. He was returning to his family when the sad accident occurred.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE BISHOP KEMPER OF WISCONSIN.—To-morrow evening, at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Thirteenth street, above Pine, a meeting on behalf of the "Bishop Kemper Memorial" will be held. The Kemper Hall is a school of the highest grade for girls at Kenosha, Wisconsin, the scene of the labors of the late beloved Bishop Kemper. The diocese of Wisconsin has provided for the memorial a fine property worth $40,000, free from all incumbrance, in the much-sought shore of Lake Michigan, in a situation convenient for all the Bishop's original jurisdiction. A portion of the general fund, when raised, will be devoted for the education of the daughters of the clergy, the and establishment of a home of sisterhood for church school teaching.

A TRIO OF WIFE BEATERS.—Christian Dorn, a German, for whipping and chasing his wife round with a knife last evening, at his residence, No. 122 Brown street, has been arrested, and will be before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

James Belshaw, for abusing and turning Mrs. B. out of doors, at his dwelling, No. 866 Marshall street, was held in bail yesterday by Alderman Massey.

Patrick McGlue, for similar bad treatment of his wife, has been placed under $400 bail by the same magistrate.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.—Several wagons belonging to farmers who attend the market on Market street, east of Twelfth, have been stolen lately. At an early hour this morning Officer Gill, of the Fifth district, arrested a colored man at Fifteenth and Sansom streets, who had in charge a wagon filled with produce. The negro was taken before Alderman Morrow, and held in $800 bail to answer. The horse and wagon were ascertained to be the property of a Mr. Sickel, residing at Forty-first street and Westminster avenue.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—For several weeks there has appeared in the columns of the *Sunday Republic* a series of well-written articles in reference to the public schools, communicated by a gentleman well-known, and formerly a member of one of the sectional boards, who appears to have investigated the matter, and to know whereof he writes. We are gratified to notice the increased success and continued prosperity of the *Sunday Republic*, one of the best family papers in the country.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Late last night Benjamin Dixon, a notorious criminal, to whose account is laid a number of daring burglaries committed in and near Newark, N. J., was captured by Lieutenant Haggerty. The authorities of Newark have sent on an officer to escort Dixon to that city.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.—During the week ending yesterday the receipts of crude and refined petroleum aggregated 20,386 barrels, and the shipments amounted to 157,181 gallons. Since the first of the year the total export has been 6,713,444 gallons. Fourteen vessels are now loading.

DESERVE A HIDING.—Nineteen hides were last evening stolen from the wharf of the Trenton Packet Company, below Race street. A policeman recovered the stolen property in a cellar on Water street, and restored it to the owner.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next "Star" lecture will be by Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, who will appear at the Academy of Music of Monday evening. Mrs. Stanton will inform the audience on this occasion with regard to her ideas of "The True Republic."

A TRACE OF WINTER.—Winter gave Philadelphia a parting blast last night, as ice this morning was found in many of the gutters in the lower section of the city.

STONE THROWING.—Alderman Dallas has held in bail six boys who were arrested for stone-throwing in the Twenty-sixth ward yesterday.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. 3 4 s4t*

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., of New York, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M by Rev. W. C. ROBINSON; and 7½ P. M. by Rev. A. ATWOOD.

☞ REV. A. REED, D. D., PASTOR OF THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above ARCH, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 3 18 s2t*

☞ REV. G. A. PELTZ, PASTOR OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, will preach to-morrow morning and evening, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning, baptism. Evening, Pastor's Farewell sermon.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. GEORGE E. PRENTISS, D. D., of New York, will preach to-morrow morning and evening.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, March 26th, at 7·30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2·30.

☞ REV. NOAH M. PRICE, 7½, FIFTH Anniversary Sermon. Subject:—"Peter Right Again—the Stubbornness of Facts." Service 10½, LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets. Welcome. Singing by the children.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon, the twenty-second of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ, "Christ's Lamentation over Jerusalem."

☞ ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LOCUST, ABOVE Sixteenth street.—The fifth sermon of the course will be preached to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. LEIGHTON COLEMAN, of Mauch Chunk. Subject:—"Charity, one of the Distinctive Principles of the Church." The Bishop of Wisconsin will preach in the morning. Seats free.

☞ REV. A. REED, D. D., WILL DELIVER the last lecture of the course in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH street, above Arch, on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Italy as I Saw It." Tickets, fifty cents. To be obtained at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 CHESNUT street, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. 3 25 3t*

☞ SPIRITUALISM.—STARTLING RESULTS by invisible agencies. Spirits will manifest while Master Hough is encased in wire netting, at TEMPLARS' HALL, No. 725 RACE street, Sunday evening. Admission, 25 cents.

Churchmen believe, and Deists hope, while Spiritualists know of immortality.

MRS. STODDARD.

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN street.—Rev. Dr. HARPER, Pastor elect, will preach in the morning at 10½.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, the first pastor of this Church, will be present and participate in the exercises.

Dr PARSONS will preach in the evening. All are invited.

☞ THERE WILL BE A MEETING IN BEHALF of the Memorial of Bishop KEMPER, Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wisconsin, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, March 26th, in ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, THIRTEENTH street, at half-past seven o'clock. Addresses will be made, commemorative of Bishop Kemper, and in explanation of the Memorial, by the Bishop of Wisconsin, the Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, of New York, the Rev. Dr. RUDDER, and others. A full attendance is earnestly invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,

THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.

The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw5

☞ MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
OF FIREWORKS
IN PENN SQUARES
BROAD and MARKET Streets,
On THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT, March 25, at 8 o'clock (weather permitting).
THE VAST CAPACITY
of the Squares for an OPEN PLAZA will be revealed.
BENGAL LIGHTS, showing the spacious area;
FOUNTAINS OF FIRE, showing the proposed sites for Fountains of Water, to be erected hereafter;
NAMES OF ILLUSTRIOUS PHILADELPHIANS,
eminent in THE MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCE,
EDUCATION, PHILANTHROPY,
AND PATRIOTISM,
to whose memory statues may be erected; and other ornaments proper for an open square will be displayed.
The whole to conclude with a GRAND CENTREPIECE, emblematic of the
REVOLUTION AND WASHINGTON,
ALL of which designs may be realized in permanent forms of beauty through the means furnished by the voluntary gifts of liberal citizens, in time for
THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
OF INDEPENDENCE,
provided the squares shall be kept forever open.
COME, SEE, THINK, and then ACT. 1t*

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH streets, on next MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Addresses by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., F. RATCHFORD STARR, Esq., and GEORGE W. MEARS, Esq.

ALL YOUNG MEN, whether members or not, are invited to be present, as the object and work of the association will be fully presented, including the HOME FOR YOUNG MEN about to be opened by the association.

Music by the Choir of the Church. 1t

☞ FRANKLIN'S AND SCOTT'S FUND.—Notice is hereby given to Married Artificers under the age of twenty-five, who have served their apprenticeship in the city of Philadelphia, that they can obtain loans from these funds by giving two approved sureties for the repayment thereof. Application is to be made in writing, addressed to the Committee on Minor Trusts, WILLS HOSPITAL, on the First Monday of each month, stating amount asked for and the names of satisfactory securities. 3 25sw2t

☞ M. S. BALDWIN HAY, U. S. CONSUL at Jaffa, will deliver a lecture in the Chapel of the CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, S. E. corner of TWENTY-FIRST and CHRISTIAN streets, on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 25, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

Subject:—"Eastern Life and Customs." Illustrated by the costumes and dresses.

Admission free. A collection will be taken up in aid of the American Mission at Jaffa. 1t

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at

BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ THE WISE AND SHREWD TEND TO HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' PRINTING HOUSE, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthsl8p

COOPER & CONARD

Just opened, several large lots
BLACK SILKS.
Especial Great Bargains at $1, $1·25, $1·50 and $2 per yard.

EXTRA WIDE SILK POPLINS, $1.
EXTRA WIDE SILK POPLINS, $1·25.
SILK POPLINS, 75c.
SILK POPLINS, 88c.
SILK SERGES.
SILK ALEPODRAS.
SILK GRISELLES.
JAPANESE SILKS.
100 PERCALE ROBES.
JAPANESE ROBES.
SPRING POPLINS.
BLACK MOHAIR.
CHEAP ALPACAS.
HERNANIES.
MOURNING GOODS.
LADIES' OVERSKIRTS.
LADIES' SUITS.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
LADIES' SHAWLS.
LADIES' SACQUES.
LADIES' W. P. CLOAKS.
GENTS' CASSIMERES.
BOYS' CASSIMERES.
FINE COATINGS.
GOOD VESTINGS.
UNRIVALLED STOCK.
FAIR DEALING.
BEST QUALITY GOODS.
LOWEST PRICES.

An inspection only is needed to convince every one that our stock is always fresh and full; that we keep nothing but reliable goods; and that while many are higher elsewhere, NONE ARE CHEAPER.

COOPER & CONARD
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St,
Will Exhibit
Spring Styles
IN
Ladies' Suits and Sacques.
MONDAY, March 27.
3 24 3t

1853 "THORNLEY'S" 1871
Eighteenth Anniversary.

For eighteen years we have been on SPRING GARDEN St., and amid the mutations of Time we have went steadily on adding to our long and respectable list of FIRST-CLASS customers (and to our exchequer, of course) for all of which we to-day present our
ANNIVERSARY THANKS,
And say that never in all the past have we offered a more complete stock of
Dry Goods
Than we have the pleasure of now presenting before the public.
SOME SPECIALTIES.
BLACK SILKS,
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS,
RICH LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
MARSEILLES AND OTHER QUILTS,
MUSLINS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, Etc.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
3 3 thstu4 PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,
DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED
With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
3 21 tuthstf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
Have always on hand a complete assortment of
BLACK GOODS.
N. B.—HERNANIES A SPECIALTY.
2 28 tuthsðmrp

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 N. EIGHTH Street,
Opened This Morning,
100 pieces Black Hernani.
75 pieces Fine Black Hernani, 45c.
25 pieces extra heavy Mesh, 75c.
SUITS A SPECIALTY.
LAWN, LINEN, AND FRENCH MUSLIN COSTUMES IN VARIETY.
Lawn Suits at $3·50—a specialty.
Lawn Suits, $4·50 to $10—specialties.
Handsome French Plaid Muslin Costumes.
Buff and Chocolate Suits, handsomely made.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
To which we would call special attention, of a superior make, at
VERY LOW PRICES,
Consisting of Handsome Bridal Sets.
Chemises, 25c. and $1·25—special bargains.
Night Dresses and Drawers.
Job lot of Fine Piques reduced.
Wide French Corded Piques.
New Dress Goods.
New Dress Goods.
8-4 Fine French Muslins, 56c. up.
White Check Nainsooks and Swisses.
Long Black Silk Veils, at $1·25 to $2.
Black Dot Net for Veils.
Twisted Silk Grenadines for Veils (new).
Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
Specials in Black Alpacas.
25 pcs. Black Alpaca Lustrous, at 31½c, worth 50c
Double-warp Black Alpacas.
Pure Black Mohairs, at 62c. to $1.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
Guipure Laces and Insertings.
Elegant New Styles in Guipures.
Largest lot of Guipure Bands in the market.
Cheap Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Also, 20,000 yards of Hamburg Edging.
New Lace and Linen Inserted Sets.
New Lace and Linen Inserted Sets.
Ladies' Silk Gauze and Gauze Lisle Gloves.
Also, on Monday, Ladies' Fine Black Milanese Taffeta Gloves, finest goods and best imported; very choice.
Table Damasks, Napkins and Towels. Reduced to close, for want of room. 3 25 2t
Also, Linen Floor Druggets.

CHEAP RELIABLE ONE-PRICE STORE.
Special Announcement.
It gives me great pleasure to inform the ladies that I have opened a superior stock of
Lyons Black Silks
For the spring of 1871, from the lowest to the best grades. Unsurpassed for color, cheapness, and durability.
It will be my constant aim, at all times, to be under the market price.
We have no American Silks.
ALSO,
Dress Goods for Spring.
2 cases of Silk Serge for Suits, 75c., cheap at $1.
2 cases of Silk Poplins, 80c., superior goods.
Much Under Price.
Spring Poplins for Suits, from 31 to 75c.
1 case Japanese Silks, only 25c.
Plaids at all prices, from 25c.
A full line of Silk Roiled Poplins for Suits. A full line of Japanese Silks, and everything in Dress Patterns for Spring and Summer.
All the above at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S,
3 11 12tsp No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our motto:—Small Profits and Quick Sales.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH & FOURTH Sts.
HAVE ALL THE POPULAR COLORS OF THE
NEW SPRING SILKS.
ECUME DE LA MER, FOUSSIERE OR DUST, ECRU OR RAW, CHEROOT BROWNS, SPANISH BROWNS, FROU-FROU SHADES, STEEL GREY, DOVE GREY, ELEGANT GREENS, BLUES, MODES, ETC.
1 27 [illegible]